IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56031.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 16th Aug. | SALSETTE .. | 6000 | MALOJA ..... | 12500 |
| 23rd ,, | CALEDONIA. | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 30th ,, | SALSETTE .. | 60 .) | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |
| 6th Sept. | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 13th ,, | INDIA ..... | 8000 | MACEDONIA .. | 10500 |
| 20th ,, | ARCADIA ... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 27th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 4th Oct. | EGYPT ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE .. | 6000 | MOOLTAN ..... | 10000 |
| 18th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE... | 6000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21st Feb. | CALEDONIA .. | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th ,, | MALOJA ..... | 12500 | ,, | ... |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MARMORA ..... | 10500 |
| 21st ,, | MACEDONIA .. | 10500 | ,, | ... |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE.... | 6000 | MOLDAVIA ... | 10000 |
| *1st Apl. | HIMALAYA... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 4th ,, | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ,, | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | MANTUA ..... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA.... | 10000 |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA... | 800 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE .... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | PERSIA ..... | 800 | ..... | ... |

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE, "A" rate. | SINGLE, "B" rate. | RETURN, "A" rate. | RETURN, "B" rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES. | 594 or 495 | | 891 or 742-8 | |
| ,, LONDON | 627 or 528 | | 940-8 or 792 | |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capts. | Leave Bombay 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6368 | J.A.Coverley | 20th Aug. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 1st Sept. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 17th Sept. |
| *Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 4th Oct |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 15th Oct. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 26th Oct. |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 11th Nov. |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 29th Nov. |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 13th Dec. 1914 |
| *Circassia | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 4th Jan. |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 16th Jan. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 31st Jan. |

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | ,, 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | ,, 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | ,, 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | ,, 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez | ,, 446 | |

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Guard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

F. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dumra | 1695 | Thurs. 14th August | 9 a.m. | direct. |
| Linga | 2185 | Friday 15th Aug. | ‡ 6 a.m. | direct. |

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Baroda." 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Pundua | 3305 Thursday | 21st Aug. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 ,, | 4th Sept. |
| †Lindula | 3358 ,, | 18th Sept. |
| *Pentakota | 3419 ,, | 2nd Oct. |

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 13th August, 1913.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

### French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 4142 | Rat | 27th Aug. 1913 |
| Polynesien | 6385 | Eschenaner | 24th Sept 1913 |
| Dumbea.. | 5685 | P. de Bousac | 22nd Oct. 1913 |
| Ville de la Ciotat.. | 6385 | Lafont | 19th Nov. 1913 |

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) .. Rs. | 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) .. ,, | 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) .. ,, | 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) .. ,, | 990 | 797 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### MARITTIMA ITALIANA

### (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

| Vessels | Tons | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Porto Said | 5167 | Maganzini | ..... |
| P. di Piemonte.. | 6365 | .... | 17th Sept 1913. |
| Porto Said | 5167 | Maganzini | 15th Oct ,, |
| A Steamer | 6000 | ..... | 12th Nov. ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 10th Dec. ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 7th Jan. 1914. |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 4th Feb. ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 4th Mar. ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 1st April ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 29th ,, ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 27th May ,, |
| .... | 6000 | ..... | 24th June ,, |

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Cl. Rs. | 2nd Cl. Rs. | 3rd Cl. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single ticket. .. | 450 | 350 | 165 |
| Return tickets. Available 2 years. | 675 | 525 | 247 |

Through Tickets to LONDON on Application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special Rates for Missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SHIPPING.

### Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Umzumbi. | 5000 | 13th Aug. | 1913 |

Fares to Weymouth will be Rs, 350 to Rs, 400.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Umgeni. | 3500 | 27th Aug. | 1913 |

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | .....$17,200,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £4,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johora | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | | ,, Hongkew. |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Taingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£400,000
RESERVE .....£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL AUTHORISED ..... | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| CAPITAL ISSUED ..... | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP ..... | Rs. 9,71,432 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers) | Rs. 9,25,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

# TRUTH ON CAPITAL.

When Payment in cash is made for the purchase of necessities to keep the human anatomy in good going order and the full enjoyment of life; for the purchase of lands, buildings, stocks, and shares out of accumulated funds; or for the purchase of luxuries, the disbursement of money is prompted solely by a desire to secure either an immediate value in use or ultimate value in exchange. There are two kinds of luxuries, however, which contribute to personal gratification—one is the luxury that is transitory, when money may sometimes be spent in the most prodigal and careless manner; while the other may have a permanent or investment value, as in the case of profitable luxuries in which may be classed articles of virtu, statues, pictures, rarebooks or coins and last, but not least, JEWELLERY. Being directly interested in the last mentioned article, we know that an idea prevails that the expenditure of surplus wealth in Jewellery is regarded as extravagance—an opinion that is not unfrequently advanced by those who are themselves unable to afford this luxury. Wealth can be, and has been, profitably applied in the purchase of Jewellery, and though such investments may not yield annual interest as would Government Paper and Bonds, nor realise dividends as would shares in commercial concerns, nevertheless the possessions of Jewellery, judiciously selected and bought, not only secures, value in actual use, but has an asset value as a medium of exchange, or otherwise, whenever the necessity may arise for its conversion.

Twenty-five years ago we were able to sell a one-carat Diamond of clean and pure water, set in a gold ring, for Rs. 150, and those who then availed themselves of that offer know to-day that the same quality and size of diamond cannot be obtained under Rs. 650.

Those who purchased Emeralds 25 years ago at Rs. 100 per carat can to-day estimate the value of such possession at Rs. 850 per carat, and if the gems approach the desired colour and are without flaw, their value would be Rs. 1,800 to 2,500; and the same applies to Rubies and Sapphires.

A single-row Necklace of Pearls, which might have cost Rs. 800 twenty-five years ago, is worth to-day Rs. 5,000 and possibly more.

It may be asked what is the cause of so large an augmentation in the value of these gems? The answer is that it must be due to the increased demand for the best Jewellery, created by the advancement and more equal distribution of wealth, which calls for the use of that which, in the past, was looked upon as a distinct feature of the rich few, while with the progress of education, refinement, and the increase of wealth; there has been sympathetically a corresponding progression in the value of necessities, conveniences, and allurements which we describe as the luxuries of living, and which will continue to grow as long as money forms a standard of value and expresses in a given sum the price of that which it is sought to attain or possess. While investment in Jewellery, a few decades ago, may have been otherwise regarded, it is no longer considered to be an extravagance. To-day is the day for the wearing of large Brilliants, Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls. Large gems are now the greatest feature in all Jewels worthy the name, and the variety of forms which their setting now takes disclose remarkable examples of skill. The present fashionable style is the "Illusion Setting," which means that the mounts are delicately made and hidden behind the gems, which is only possible when the gems are large and of good quality.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

THE LARGEST STOREHOUSE OF ARTISTIC AND RARE JEWELS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

### THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... | £1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ..... | £ 415.000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (fully paid up) ..... | £8,000,000 |
| SURPLUS ..... | £1,520,300 |

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd

UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Maia Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ,, | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS..... | ,, | 18,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antang-Haion | Pengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Pekin |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur. |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Lioyaang | Tilnling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria) |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID UP ..... | Rs. | 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | ,, | 32,500 |

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150 | in cases. |
| White Rose | 150 | ,, ,, |
| Chester | 125 | ,, ,, |
| Devoe's | 125 | ,, ,, |
| Monkey | 125 | ,, ,, |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

# SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

*Retail Agents for Bombay.*

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

## THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

## AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

### MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| CONVERSATION | MOKA |
| POLONAIS | SUBLIME |
| MILLE-FEUILLE | ST. HONORE |
| VENITIEN | YOLANDA |
| CAPRICE | PISTACHIO |
| NOISETTE | PARADISE |
| IDEAL | JAPONAIS |

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED, for Porbandar State, a PUBLIC PROSECUTOR. Parsee or Christian preferred. Must be LL.B., of at least 5 years standing. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem and leave to practice privately. Apply SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR.

DALBHOOM GOLD AND MINERALS PROSPECTING COMPANY LIMITED.

WITH reference to the further negotiations with Messrs. GREGSON and PIGOTT, the Original Vendors mentioned in the PROSPECTUS already issued, the Original Vendors have agreed to waive the payment of Rs. 20,000 cash out of the balance due to them and will accept in lieu thereof fully paid up shares for an equivalent amount. Notice is accordingly hereby given that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE at an early date and the Company, will forthwith proceed to allotment.

W. B. CROWDER,
Managing Secretary.
1, Vansittart Row,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMALBHOY MAHOMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on in or to the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure, situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,030 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 277 and 351, Collector's New No. 12280, and New Survey No 1-2782, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 2183, Street No. 1179, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis, on or towards the South and East by the property of Pandu Hiroo Kowly, and on or towards the West by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas and which said piece or parcel of land is now in the possession of the Vendor.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA AND Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE, to be delivered during the year 1914 as under :—

BEST STEAM COAL FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

CONTRACT (A)—40,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 3,300 Tons in Railway Wagons at Waltair.

CONTRACT (B)—75,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 6,300 Tons in Railway Wagons, in the Madras Harbour or in the Royapuram Station Yard.

CONTRACT (C)—75,000 Tons, of which not less than 30,000 Tons, must be delivered between the 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and the balance in full cargoes at regular intervals between the 1st July 1914 and 31st December, 1914 in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COAL FOR SMITHS SHOP PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (D)—2,400 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (E)—1,500 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 750 Tons each, one between 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and one between 1st July 1914 and 30th September, 1914 in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COKE FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (F)—2,500 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (G)—600 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 300 Tons each, one between 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and one between 1st July, 1914 and 30th September, 1914 in Railway Wagons, in the Mormugao Harbour.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each contract as detailed above.

The Coal and Coke to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer

Deposits as under must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipts for the same sent with Tenders. These amounts will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contracts by those whose Tenders are accepted and returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted :—

Contracts ...B. and C... Rs. 2,000.
do. ...A. and E.... Rs. 1,000.
do. D. E and G.... Rs 400.

A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

The quantities of Coal given as requirements for the year 1914, against Contracts A. B. and C. may be accepted as the Company's requirements for the years 1915 and 1916, and alternative Tenders can be submitted for these contracts, one for supplies during the year 1914 and one for supplies during the three years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, from the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Perambur Works, Madras.

Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered and they must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER for COAL (or COKE)" addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Royapuram.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 20th August, 1913.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1913, at 6-30 P.M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.
25th July, 1913.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 418, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL
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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

IT CAN BE OBTAINED AT ANY BOOKSELLER OR RAILWAY BOOKSTALL

If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

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Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

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290, Regent St., London, ENGLAND.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME
AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30. P.M.
TWO GREAT FILMS.
"SATAN"
The Drama of Humanity.
WITH SCOTT TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Both these films are remarkable productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other the great South Pole tragedy; both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

FRENCH BALLET DANCERS.
MDLLE. BENZONI,
assisted by
MDLLE. DORION,
appears in some charming new dances.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
SIX NIGHTS.
COMMENCING AUGUST 18TH.
THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.
MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH :
Played 360 Nights in London, 292 Nights in New York.
BABY MINE
Preceded by
THE TOUCH OF TRUTH
From the Haymarket Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH :
Sir J. M. Barrie's Greatest play from the Duke of York's, London.
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
Played over 500 nights in New York and played times innumerable in London and the provinces.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
20TH AND 21ST
The London and New York greatest success.
THE GLAD EYE
A Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy.
FRIDAY, 22nd :
The Hit of the London Season, 1911.
THE MOLLUSC
By Hubert Henry Davies.
Played over 500 times at Wyndham's Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, 23rd :
The One and Only
CHARLEY'S AUNT
(Still Running)
Preceded by
FEED THE BRUTE.
Henry Dallas plays the part originally played by Lawrence Irving in London and principal Provincial Theatres.
Seats may now be booked at ROSE and Co. Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1. Commence at 9-30.
Soldiers in Uniform Half price to Rs. 2 and 1 only.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT
1½ Hours 1½ Hours
GRAND PROGRAMME
With 3 Thrilling Star films
FULL OF EXCITEMENTS.
1 THE LITTLE SAVOYARD'S ROMANCE.
2 THE MILITARY AIR SCOUT.
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2,000 ft. in 2 parts.
TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOW,
EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
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CALCUTTA.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
A PRETTY POEM PRODUCED IN PICTURES.
"THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN"
BY
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

*"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,*
*The young birds are chirping in the nest,*
*But the young, young children they are weeping*
*In the country of the free"*

A touching and pathetic story dealing with the problem of child-labour. A vivid picture that should appeal to all hearts.

FULL PROGRAMME OF OTHER PICTURES.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
AT
7, 8-30 and 10.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

# THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) | per bottle.. | 1 | 4 |
| Do, in original tins of 10 Kilos | per tin.. | 19 | 0 |
| Do. do. 5 ,, | ,, .. | 9 | 8 |
| Do. do. 2 ,, | ,, .. | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. 1 ,, | ,, .. | 2 | 0 |
| SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles.. | | 1 | 12 |
| SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle .. | | 2 | 12 |
| In half litre bottle, per bottle | | 1 | 8 |

# MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
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DRAWING
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MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
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Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES
COUNTRY LONG CLOTH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver of the Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hunsraj Canji. 56 bales country long cloth of various weights and width.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Luggage Parcel, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August, 1913.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

# WANTED.

WANTED, for the G. I. P. Railway Schools, qualified Teachers, as under :—

For Sholapur (Middle) School—A kindergarten Teacher, with certificate as required by the Government Educational Code. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters are available.

For Lonavla (Middle) School.—An Assistant Mistress with certificate of training as required by the Government Educational Code and qualified, to teach geometry and drawing. Salary Rs. 70 maximum, with 10 per cent. allowance till free quarters are available.

Apply with copies of certificates, full statement of qualifications, particulars of religious denomination and references as to character and ability to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

WANTED.—From January 1st, 1914, a FLAT UNFURNISHED, in the Fort, on 1st or 2nd Floor, with 3 good sized bed rooms, sitting room, drawing room, and the usual servants' quarters, kitchen, electric light and fans, also modern sanitary arrangements.

Position open to breezes and not in too crowded a locality.

If on second floor lift necessary. Communications with Landlord or occupier only. Probably a long tenancy.

Address "W," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

## TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—(1) A FLAT, on Second Floor, in Harbour View, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly Rent Rs. 70.
(2). FOURTH FLOOR, in House, No. 20, Church Gate Street Monthly Rent Rs. 50.
(3) BUNGLI, on top floor, in House, No. 42-44, Custom House Road. Monthly Rent Rs. 25.
Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Jail Road, Umerkhari,
Agakhan's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, by ROSE and Co. Cost Rupees 790. Will sell for Rs. 350. In excellent condition. Apply Box No. 310, "Bombay Gazette."

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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KALBADEVI,
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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

# BANKS.

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BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31st January, 1912 | ..Rs. | 8,00,000 |
| 30th April, ,, | ....Rs. | 24,00,000 |
| 31st July ,, | ....Rs. | 52,00,000 |
| 20th December ,, | ....Rs. | 100,00,000 |

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London, Manager.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. | 20 |
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| Quarterly ... ... | ,, | 6 |
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| SINGLE COPY... ... | ONE ANNA. | |

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| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. | 26 0 |
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| SINGLE COPY ... ... | TWO ANNAS. | |

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion | ... Rs. | 6-0 per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... ,, | 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion | ... ,, | 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... ,, | 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... ,, | 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... ,, | 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons Captain A P Logan arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya via Colombo and Karachi with ballast.

The Bombay Persia S N Co's steamer Mansuri, 2012 tons Captain P H Gore arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with ballast and 99 pilgrims as passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Ambra, 3440 tons Captain T A Antic arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo and 7 cabin passengers.

The steamer Umzumbi, 2138 tons Captain H S Robertson will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Nyanza, 2641 tons, Captain D McAllister will sail to-day for Garston, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain G Grant, will sail to-day for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander A P Robinson, sailed yesterday for Aden.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 11th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Fiunis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Haroinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 12.

Ambra .....3440 Antic .....A L S N Co
Banca .....6701 Garwood .....P and O Co
Blake .....2396 Hill .....A Yule and Co
Crostafels.....3383 Sacken...W & A G & Co
Dhica .....4160 Tocque.....P & O Co
Eurydice .....2309 Williams .....M M and C
Hoseinee... 994 Fanning ....T Morrison & Co
Islami... .....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Khosrou..... ..2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....
T M and Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis.....Arab Strs Ld
Mansuri .....2 42 Gore ..T Morrison and Co
O esa .....2460 Christiansen .....
Presi ent . 2016 Schutt....A Strandes and Co
Redbridge .....2444 Vassey .....
W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield .....Port Said.....
Arab Strs Ld
Strathcarron...2396 Hutchinson ..T M and Co
Strathgyle...2837 Brown...Antwerp...J F & Co
Schildturm.....2 86 Kleppenburg.....
W and A G and Co
Upada .....3382 Logan .....M M and Co
Wartenfels.....2334 Reimers ...W & A G & Co
China .....4160 Tocque...Shanghai...P & O Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUG. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Begum | 2342 | Dooley | Calcutta | 14-8 | T M & Co |
| B Berlin | 2788 | Cole | Mostyn | 17-8 | J F and Co |
| C and R Culna | 3963 | Farquharson | Antwerp | 18-8 | M M and Co |
| D&E Thornbeck | 2345 | Foster | Rangoon | 13-8 | M M & Co |
| F Sarada | 3400 | Alton | | | M M & Co |
| G Kanzler | 1865 | Scheepp | A Strandes & Co | | |
| H Umzumbi | 2138 | Robertson | Dunkirk | 13-8 | W & A G & Co |
| K Astoria | 2748 | Hogan | W and A G and Co | | |
| M Nyanza | 2642 | Mcallister | Garston | 13-8 | T M and Co |
| N Detmold | 2816 | Winter | J Finlay and Co | | |
| P Clan Macphee | 3224 | Ody | Chittagong | 22-8 | J Finlay & Co |
| Q Bahrain | 1403 | Grant | Basrah | 13-8 | Arab Strs Co |
| O Purnea | 2127 | William | Zanzibar | | M M and Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....2 64 Park.....J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia... 3398 Coverley...W & A G & Co
3 Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...Dunkirk...23-8
W and A G and Co
4 Rangoon Maru...3316 Kamashita ..N Y K
5 Rinaldo .....2792 Chilton ..Hull ...14-3
6 City of Sparta...34 8 McNeil...K N & Co
6 City of Sparta.....3488 McNeil .....
K N and Co
7 Scharzfels...2533 Stryker...Hamburg...12-8
W & A G and Co
8 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes.... Hamburg
20-8...W and A G and Co
9 Quilca .. 4941 Cole.....M M & Co
10-11 Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...
12-8...P & O Co
12&13 Caledonia...3429 Dowell...London...23-8
P & O Co
14 Linga ... ... 951 Butler.....M M & Co
15 Orissa...2193 Ruune.....Port Said...16-8
K N and Co
16 Baroda... .....1899 Horscroft ...M M & Co
H W P D
Ponani.....552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co
Indravati .....573 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Offside Q
Badrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
M W D D
Gallia .....555 Jones.....J M & Co
H W V D
Dunra .....762 Burbridge ...M M & Co

## ARRIVALS

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Upada | Logan | Sourabaya, J. 6 |
| | Mansuri | Gore | Jeddah, July 30 |
| | Ambra | Antic | Trieste, July 18 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Washington | Hofmann | Fort Said |
| | Eurydice | Williams | Calcutta |
| | R. I. M. S. Dalhousie. | Robinson | Aden |

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Myanza, McAllister for Garston.
" Bahrein, Grant for Aden.
" Umzumbi, Robertson for Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Pundua, for Zanzibar etc.
" Koweit, for Aden.
" Strathlyon, for Dunkirk.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the August 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived at Suez, on the morning of the Aug. 11.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad from Trieste left Aden on the 11th instant, and is due on the 16th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—1500 cwts linseed oilcakes, L Abercrombie and Co; 1025 cwts linseed oilcakes, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

City of Sparta s—4000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

Elysia s—201 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 716 cwts cottonseed cakes, K Devchand and Co; 30 bales wool, H K M Jartha.

Elysia s—1982 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4030 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 276 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—29 cwts staves of hogshead, 15 cwts hogsheads, 11 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—23 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

Schildturm s—20,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4009 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 309 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—175 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

Schildturm s—4000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Strathgyle s—6,700 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—200 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtola; 15 bales goat skins, E N Stein; 5 bales woollen carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 210 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP

Caledonia s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Orissa s—100 bales cotton, K Vicram and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 1000 cwts teelseed, 1999 cwts groundnuts, 1160 cwts linseed, 1976 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Culna s—2060 cwts mowraseed, C Boggiano and Co; 6000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—2000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathlyon s—275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 30 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 1212 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, 1000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 983 cwts nigerseed, D Nanji and Co.

Astoria s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 8000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Orissa s—7320 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannenfels s—99 cwts gum arabic, F K Khona; 1000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 3000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 1999 cwts teelseed, 20280 cwts mowraseed, 1086 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Scharzfels —90 bales hamp, K Reeve and Co; 3500 cwts mawraseed, 2000 cwts gingilyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 22 cases country medicines, A M Sodder and Co; 8000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru s—76 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 228 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru s—12 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 182 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rangoon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 201 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 348 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 525 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha.

Devanha s—15 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 95 chest opium, S Hakamchand; 5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium, T Kalyanmal; 10 chests opium, S J David.

CALCUTTA.

Begum s—112 bales cotton, B Mawjee and Co.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 12.

Steamers s. s. Mansuri from Jeddah, Agent B and P S N Co, 11 bundles 12 cases, Specie.

## SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed ..... | 13 | m 9 48 | 26 7 |
| | | 9 14 a | 24 1 |
| Thurs ... | 14 | m 10 30 | 27 1 |
| | | 10 9 a | 24 8 |
| Fri ..... | 15 | m 11 6 | 27 6 |
| | | 10 54 a | 25 3 |
| Sat ..... | 16 | m 11 37 | 27 9 |
| | | 11 31 a | 25 9 |
| Sun..... | 17 | 0 4 a | 27 10 |
| Mon..... | 18 | m 0 4 | 26 1 |
| | | 0 29 a | 27 10 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed..... | 13 | m 2 20 | 17 7 |
| | | 3 59 a | 20 7 |
| Thurs ... | 14 | m 3 16 | 17 5 |
| | | 4 41 a | 19 10 |
| Fri ..... | 15 | m 4 4 | 17 2 |
| | | 5 14 a | 19 2 |
| Sat ..... | 16 | m 4 45 | 17 0 |
| | | 5 44 a | 18 7 |
| Sun..... | 17 | m 5 20 | 16 11 |
| | | 6 10 a | 18 |
| Mon ..... | 18 | m 5 51 | 16 11 |
| | | 6 36 a | 17 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| Aug. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 13 (Wednesday) | do 6h. 19m. | do 7h. 8m. |
| 14 (Thursday) | do 6h. 20m. | do 7h. 8m. |
| 15 (Friday) | do 6h. 20m. | do 7h. 7m. |
| 16 (Saturday) | do 6h. 20m. | do 7h. 7m. |
| 17 (Sunday) | do 6h. 20m. | do 7h. 6m. |
| 18 (Monday) | do 6h. 21m. | do 7h. 9m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Aug. 17th 1h. 57·0m. a.m. Last quarter, 25th, 5h. 57·8m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st 2h. 8·1m. a. m.; First Quarter, 7th 6h. 35·7m. p.m.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

GORDON—At Purulia, on August 3, the wife of Harry Blackstock Gordon, of a son.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Circle Literaire: Monthly meeting and receptions, Petit's French Library, 6 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The grief is long when the hope is short.

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 19-14 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 8-45 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... ... | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... ... | 12-20 | 14-20 |
| Postal Express for Punjab ... | | * |
| do do for Calcutta ... | | * |
| do do for Madras ... | | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... | 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express | 6-45 | 17-0 |

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March ..... The Peacemaker .....A. Lotter
Overture.....The Bohemian Girl ..Balfe
Valse .....The Girl on the Film Sirmay
Melodies
(from) ...Die Geschied ne Frau Fall
Dance... ...Kisses .....Marflis
Grand Pot-pourri (on) Melodious Memories..Finck
Two-Step ...Ghosts ..... .....Dunkels

THE COMPANIES ACT.—The Bombay Bhatia Mitra Mandal has sent a representation to the Government of India supporting the amendments relative to the managing agents of companies.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquez and South Africa per s. s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Friday, the 15th instant instead, of on the 13th August 1913, as previously notified.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Vithabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five, died at the Sir J. J. Hospital on Monday night as a result of burns received accidentally. It appears that while she was kindling a fire in the kitchen, some oil poured on the fuel flared up and her *saree* caught fire. She was extensively burnt and was taken to the Hospital where she died.

A MYSTERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at the morgue on the body of an old unknown Hindu woman, aged about eighty. She was apparently a beggar and had a defective eyesight. The circumstances of her death, as appeared from the evidence at the Coroner's Court, are as follows:—A motor car belonging to Mr. H. R. Greaves was proceeding along Girgaum Road. At the crossing with Thakurdwar Road, a tram car came in the opposite direction. The woman attempted to cross the road, and apparently became confused and fell and fractured her skull. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died. It appears that the motor car driver sounded his horn and was driving at a moderate speed, but none of the witnesses could say how the woman fell or whether she was struck by the motor car. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by a fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall, but under what circumstances there was not sufficient evidence to show.

## THE LATE SIR A. PEERBHOY.

### LARGELY ATTENDED FUNERAL OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

The funeral of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, whose death was announced yesterday, took place yesterday morning. The funeral procession left the deceased's bungalow at 8 o'clock and arrived at the Borah Cemetery, Queen's Road, at 9 a.m. The funeral was largely attended and there were to be seen a number of Europeans, Parsis, Hindus and Jews in addition to a large number of Borahs and members of other Mahomedan communities.

The principal mourners were the sons of the deceased, who recited the "fatia" prayers.

The remains of the deceased gentleman were consigned to the earth in the courtyard behind the Borah Sanitarium, Queen's Road.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased all the Boris' shops in Bombay were closed. Adamji Mill, Sion Leather Factory, the Tent Factory and Soutor shops were also closed and so was the Borah Orphanage attached to the Adamji Sanitarium.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

### FLOTATION OF TWENTY LAKHS LOAN.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Board recorded a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, intimating that the Government of India had sanctioned the flotation by the Trust of a loan of twenty lakhs of rupees during the current financial year.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The depression over North-east India only gave a few moderate falls yesterday and has now disappeared. Both monsoon currents are weak; there has been practically no rain outside Burma and North-East India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar; fairly general in Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and the west coast of Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, the South Punjab, South-east Madras and the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, two inches; Moulmein, three; Tounguo, one and a half; Bhamo and Dhubri, one; Cherrapunji, three; Cox's Bazar, two; Barisal and Purnea, one, Burdwan and Balasore, one and a half, and Patna, three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-east India.

SECOND FORECAST.

Following is the monsoon forecast for August and September:—(a) The total rainfall of August and September will probably be normal or in slight defect; (b) in North-west India the monsoon is not likely to be affected prejudicially by snowfall.

### RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | Esplanade. | St G. Hos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts |
| Previously registered | 72·73 | 69·77 | 70·73 |
| Tuesday, 12th August | 0·25 | 0·20 | 0·10 |
| Total..... | 72·98 | 69·97 | 70·83 |
| Rainfall up to 8 a. m. | | | |

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

| Temperature. | | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Max. | Min. | Past 24 hours. | From 1st June to date. | |
| | | In. Ct. | In. Cts. | |
| 75 | 69 | 0 29 | 164 | 13½ |

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
August 12.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. 1911 | Corpdg. Total. 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts |
| Cumballa Hill, | 0·12 | 57·84] | 37·84 42·73 |

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

| 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 12th August | Total up-to-date. |
|---|---|
| In. cts. | In. cts. |
| 0 15 | 71 8 |

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basbire 11th | 91·3 | 83·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jask ... | 95·3 | 87·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Muskat 11th ... | 90·3 | 86·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Multan ... | 98·2 | 79·5 | ... | ? |
| Rawalpindi ... | 89·4 | 70·1 | ... | 13·63 |
| Lahore ... | 91·4 | 74·2 | ... | 15·44 |
| Sirsa ... | 95·8 | 75·0 | 0·16 | 14·91 |
| Ambala ... | 93·5 | 73·9 | ... | 27·13 |
| Delhi ... | 94·0 | 79·3 | ... | 12·64 |
| Agra ... | 98·5 | 79·0 | ... | 6·16 |
| Mainpuri ... | 94·3 | 78·1 | ... | 8·41 |
| Jhansi ... | 95·6 | 78·5 | ... | 6·58 |
| Cawnpore ... | 95·1 | 79·0 | ... | 13·11 |
| Allahabad ... | 89·6 | 79·5 | ... | 17·16 |
| Jacobabad ... | 103·1 | 81·8 | ... | 1·46 |
| Karachi ... | 85·5 | 80·0 | ... | 10·62 |
| Ajmer ... | 92·6 | 77·7 | ... | 7·59 |
| Jaipur ... | 94·2 | 76·1 | ... | 11·42 |
| Kotah ... | 92·1 | 77·6 | ... | 8·56 |
| Bhuj ... | 88·0 | 75·5 | ... | 23·54 |
| Dwarka ... | 85·3 | 79·7 | ... | 13·35 |
| Veraval ... | 82·6 | 78·8 | ... | 23·88 |
| Rajkot ... | 91·4 | 6x·3 | ... | 12·31 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 90·5 | 74·3 | ... | 29·00 |
| Surat ... | 87·9 | 77·6 | ... | 29·29 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 88·6 | 75·7 | ... | 24·95 |
| Deesa ... | 88·8 | 74·9 | ... | 22·46 |
| Neemuch ... | 83·9 | 71·5 | ... | 16·49 |
| Indore ... | 85·1 | 6x·6 | ... | 20·83 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 87·8 | 73·8 | ... | 24·13 |
| Saugor ... | 84·8 | 70·1 | ... | 18·12 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 87·6 | 74·4 | ... | 29·20 |
| Khandwa ... | 85·7 | 71·6 | 0·02 | 31·33 |
| Akola ... | 90·2 | 73·5 | ... | 19·13 |
| Amraoti ... | 87·8 | 74·3 | ... | 26·67 |
| Nagpur ... | 90·6 | 75·8 | ... | 30·93 |
| Chanda ... | 90·5 | 75·0 | ... | 30·62 |
| Raipur ... | 87·7 | 75·6 | ... | 27·89 |
| BOMBAY ... | 82·9 | 78·9 | 0·12 | 60·52 |
| Ratnagiri ... | 85·8 | 77·4 | 0·06 | 58·67 |
| Mormugao ... | 84·5 | 77·7 | 0·04 | 71·24 |
| Karwar ... | 83·7 | 78·0 | 0·01 | 74·24 |
| Malegaon ... | 89·4 | 69·1 | ... | 10·67 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 87·1 | 64·5 | ... | 16·71 |
| Poona ... | 81·0 | 69·3 | ... | 20·88 |
| Sholapur ... | 92·8 | 72·1 | ... | 9·69 |
| Bijapur ... | 91·2 | 69·3 | ... | 8·55 |
| Belgaum ... | 79·3 | 65·5 | 0·02 | 27·06 |
| Aurangabad ... | 85·4 | 63·0 | ... | 15·45 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ... | 89·9 | 76·2 | ... | 28·20 |
| Hyderabad ... | 84·8 | 74·7 | ... | 19·78 |
| Mangalore ... | 85·8 | 75·3 | 0·06 | 66·98 |
| Calicut ... | 85·6 | 76·1 | ... | 61·55 |
| Cochin ... | 85·7 | 74·2 | 0·38 | 60·79 |
| Colombo ... | 86·5 | 78·0 | ... | 12·01 |
| Masulipatam ... | 100·3 | 78·7 | 0·05 | 6·11 |
| Bellary ... | 98·0 | 74·3 | ... | 3·07 |
| Cuddapah ... | 100·5 | 80·5 | ... | 4·14 |
| Madras ... | 100·0 | 80·0 | ... | 3·39 |
| Bangalore ... | 87·3 | 68·3 | ... | 8·17 |
| Coimbatore ... | 90·4 | 72·3 | ... | 2·79 |
| Trichinopoly ... | 102·1 | 78·8 | ... | 1·29 |
| Negapatam ... | 88·7 | 79·7 | ... | 1·15 |

Summary of observations recorded 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0·16" of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north. western and western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Nizamabad and in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues. A few light showers have fallen on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the south-east Punjab.

Some showers are likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 12th August 1913, was 29·945 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observator barometer reading given above.

## DEPARTURES.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umzumbi" will sail from "H" shed, Prince's Dock, this morning, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 7-45 a. m. sharp:—

TO PORTSAID.

Brig. Gen. Stanton.

TO WEYMOUTH.

Mr G F Butland
Mrs Butland
Maj G H Bittles
Miss E Bortrant
Mrs Burt and child
Mr R Clark
Mrs Flight and 3 children
Capt J R Foster
Mrs D J Fraser 2 children & infant
Mr G W Hodgen
Mr B Hewett
Mr E J Hope
Mrs Hope
Mrs J C Judd
Miss Liardet
Mr R A Morris
Mr H Parsons
Mr Parker
Mrs J F Robinson
Mrs J Stansfield and child
Mr W G Springthorpe
Mrs Stiles Webb

## THE FILIPPI EXPEDITION.

### DELAYED BY ITALIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

Dr. Felippi's expedition which was to have arrived in Bombay yesterday by the new Italian liner "Port Said" was not able to start on July 23 as was originally arranged owing to the general strike of sailors in Italy. The expedition however sailed from Marseilles on the 5th instant by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," and is expected to arrive here on the 22nd instant.

The expedition, according to the present arrangements, will explore portions of Himalayas, the Karakoram and Chinese Turkistan.

It is composed of Dr. Filippo de Filippi the chief and organiser of the expedition Naval Lieutenant Alessis Professor of Mathematics, Dr. G Alulli, Physicidn, Professor O. Marenelli, Botanist and Zoologist, Professor A. Amerio Physician, Marquis N, Venturi Ginori, Physician and Astronomer. Lt. C. Antillis, Photographer, Professor J. A. Spranger, Mathemathecian from Cambridge University and G. Pecegax, the famous Alpine Guide, who was guide to the Duke of Abruzzi during his last expedition to the Karakoram.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th August, 1913.

680. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

681. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

682. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

683. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade to day Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

H. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

684. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 16th Saturday (holiday) Distances. 1000 Yds. 700 Yards and 500 Yds Rapid.

August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday

685. Lecture. The Adjutant will give a lecture to-day Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters.

Subject—Defence or detached Posts. All ranks are invited to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The following are the Matches in the 2nd round Garrison Inter-Company Cricket Competition. "F" Company B V R V "B" Coy. Sherwood Foresters. "G" Coy B V R V 52nd Coy R G B "E" Coy B V R V Coy Sherwood Foresters. To be played by 25th August 1913.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 11th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 12th August:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Total..... | Nil | Nil |
| Total mortality from all causes .. | | 82 |

## CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

A turf cricket match is being arranged in Ceylon—"Owners and Trainers v. Jockeys."

Captain R. B. Worgan, who has just resigned the command of the Governor of Bengal's Body Guard, has left Calcutta to rejoin his regiment, the 20th Deccan Horse, at Secunderabad. It is understood that Captain Kenworthy will succeed him as Commandant of the Body Guard.

The first Calcutta annual swimming championship meeting, under the A. S. A. laws, will be held under the auspices of the Calcutta Swimming and Sports Association at the College Square Tank on September 6 when H. E. the Governor of Bengal, who is a patron of the Association, has consented to be present. An interesting programme has been arranged, the Championship Event being a 110yds. Swim, open to all amateurs; a 110yds., open to *bona-fide* students only; 110yds. Swimming on back, open to all amateurs; Quarter-mile race, open to all amateurs, and relay race.

A perusal of the Punjab Civil List for July, 1913, casts an interesting light, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, on the beneficient working of the Secretary of State's scheme for the "alleviation of hardship" among the members of the Punjab Commission. One officer in his 14th year of service draws a personal allowance of Rs. 66-10-8 per mensem, another in his 9th year draws Rs. 33-5-4, and here the benefit appears to end so far as the Civil Service is concerned. The military members of the Commission fare rather better, one officer in his 13th year drawing Rs. 300 per mensem, another Rs. 200 per mensem, and a third Rs. 66-10-8. These allowances will not seriously upset the Punjab Budget, but, on the other hand, they will not do much towards satisfying the desires of the Commission.

The period dealt with in the Mahabharata is generally supposed to be buried so completely in the mists of antiquity as to render it impossible to calculate its date with any approximation to accuracy. This may be so, but Professor Joges Chandra Roy contributes an interesting paper to the latest proceedings of the Astronomical Society of India, in which a daring attempt is made to arrive by astronomical calculation at the date of the war to which the great epic poem refers. The Professor analyses with much acuteness both internal and external evidence, as to the period of the struggle. The internal evidence from the astronomical point of view is to be found in the references occurring in the poem to the position of the sun at various times in the development of the story with other astronomical data. These are somewhat complicated by the fact that the poet or poets describe the state of the heavens as abnormal during the time the struggle lasted, as might have been expected in a campaign which cost a million lives in eighteen days. "The planets," says Professor Roy, "are made to occupy such positions as indicate evil times. Nature ran wild and the curious reader will find among other phenomena the mention of sun spots." In spite of all difficulties, however, the Professor arrives at the conclusion, which has already found qualified acceptance, that the struggle probably took place in the twenty-fourth century B. C. and that the greater portion of the present Mahabharata was composed about the 13th century B. C.

## BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND CAWNPORE RIOT.

### TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed at the meeting of Bombay Moslems, which was held in connection with the Cawnpore riots, and which was reported yesterday:—

(a) That this mass meeting of Bombay Moslems, held under the auspices of the Anjuman-Ziya-ul-Islam, give expression to their heart-felt grief at the sad, avoidable and unhappy loss of life which happened in connection with the demolished portion of the Machhli Bazaar Mosque at Cawnpore; that it is their opinion that with a little tact on the part of the authorities concerned the difficulty with regard to the Mosque would have been avoided without recourse to such undesirable and drastic measures which were taken; they demand respectfully and earnestly that His Excellency the Viceroy would be pleased to pass orders to the effect that the fullest and exhaustive enquiry be instituted, as that would alleviate the feelings of resentment that have been aroused by such a high-handed action of the local authorities of Cawnpore.

(b) That this meeting of the Bombay Moslems in order to show their sense of deep sympathy with the Musulmans of Cawnpore in connection with the sad and deplorable affair that took place respecting the restoration of the demolished portion of the Machhli Bazaar Mosque at Cawnpore, depute Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, barrister-at-law and the ex-Secretary of the London All India Moslem League, as their representative, to render monetary and other aids to the afflicted families of those who have fallen, and to interview the officials in connection therewith, and if possible to interview His Honour Sir John Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with a view to get the fullest particulars respecting the unhappy event, and also to co-operate with the other Moslem leaders who are on the spot, in order to learn the true and real cause of the riot, and to offer legal advice respecting those Mahomedans including the Mahomedan leaders who have been arrested in connection with the riot.

(c) That the chairman be authorised to send copies of the above resolutions to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and also to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and to the Press.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the

# MARKET REPORT.

## REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

### LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 11. BOMBAY, Aug. 12

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 73 3-4 | | unchgd |
| 3 do. Rentes | 87 3-4 | | -5 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 89 1-4 | | unchgd |
| do. do. Gov. Securities.. ... | 64 3-4 | | unchgd |
| Bar silver in London Spot ... .. | 27 5-16 | 1-8 | |
| do. 2 months' hence ... | 27 1-2 | 1-8 | |
| Bar Silver in New York | 59 1-4 | 1-4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·24 1-2 | | -2 |
| do. do. at Berlin. | 20·43 | | -4 |
| do. do. New York | 4·86 1-2 | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 4 1-2 | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 17th Apl. | | |
| 3 months' sight .. | 3 7-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ... | 4 5-16 | | unchgd |
| do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ... | 4 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans.. ... | 2 3-4 | | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans ... | 3 | | unchgd |

Bar Gold ...77-8 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. Unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,000,000.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Easier. Moderate business. |
| Futures | ...Quiet. Steady. |
| Manchester | Moderately active. |
| Total Sales ... | 7,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 500 |
| Imports ... | 1,000 |
| Mid-Americans | 6·41—5 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... | 9·35 unchgd. |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·08 —04 | 5·99 —04 | 5 95 —04 |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** |
| 5 90 —04 | 5 90 —04 | 5 91 —04 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apl.** | **Apl.-May.** | **May-June.** |
| 5·92 —04 | 5·94 —04 | 5·95 —04 | 5·96 —04 |

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 11·63 Oct. 11·04.

New York official noon call Aug. 11·60 Oct. 11·03.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·28, Oct. 11·03.

NEW YORK—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 4,000 |
| " Receipts at U. S. last year... | 9,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain ... | 3, 00 |
| " Exports to Continent ... | 3,000 |
| " Spot Cotton | 12·00 unchgd. |

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·61+04

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·03+06

Advanced owing to unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot cotton | 11 7-8 unchgd. |
| Futures month of Aug. ... | 11·44+09 |
| Futures month of Oct. ... | 11·07+02 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Quiet. |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | ...Nominal. |
| Wheat White Karachi | ...37 1-4 -1-4 |
| Do. Months | ...July-Aug. |
| Do. Name of Ports—London—Value. | |
| Wheat Red Karachi | Nominal. |
| Tone—Dull | |
| Wheat Afloat for U. K. | ...2,370,000 |

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| South New Wales | ...36 3-4 |
| Do. Months | ...Sept.-Oct. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Sellers. | |

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. | ...53 3-4 unchgd. |
| Do. Months— | ...July-Aug. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex-ship | ...54 -1-2 |
| Do. Months— | ...Aug.-Sept. |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | 49 unchgd. |
| Do Months— | ...July-Aug. |
| Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Dull. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship | ...49 3-4+1-8 |
| Do Months— | ...Sept.-Oct. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done. | |
| Tone—Firm. | |
| Linseed Calcutta | ...47 9+6d. |
| Do. Months—Aug.-Sept. | |
| London—Done—Buyers—Firm. | |
| Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...46 1-2+1-2 | |
| Do Months— | ...Aug.-Sept. |
| Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. | |

COTTONSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed Market... | £7-2-0 unchgd. |
| Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet. | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee | ...9 1-4+1-8 |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | ... 3 8 unchgd. |
| Aug.-Sept.—Sellers—Quiet. | |

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G M B | ... £38 7-8d. |
| Copper Braziers | ... £ 83 1-2 |
| Yellow Metal | ... 7 1-8d. |

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Waohtfels," "Clarissa," "Radcliffe."

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)... | 12 9+3-4d. |
| Do. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Steady. Only small business. | |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India | ...11 9 3-4 unchgd. |
| Months of Shipments | Jan.-Mar.—Sellers and Done. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| German Beet-root 50 p.c. | ...9 4+1-4d. |
| Months of Shipments | ...Aug.—Sellers. |
| 9 4 1-4d. unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Steady but very quiet. | |
| E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India | ... 13 6 3-4 unchgd. |
| Months of Shipments | ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay | ... 10 10 1-2—3d. |
| Month of Shipments | Aug.-Sept.—Value. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java C and F Calcutta— | |
| Do. | 10 9 3-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value. |
| Do. | 11—Jan.-Mar.—Value. |
| Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi— | |
| Do. | 10 11 1-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value. |
| Do. | 11 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value. |
| Fine White Java C & F Calcutta— | |
| Do. | 11 9 3-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value. |
| Do. | 12 -Jan.-Mar.—Value. |
| Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi— | |
| Do. | 11 11 1-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value. |
| Do | 12 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value. |

Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [Aug. 12th, 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 9th and 10th Aug. 1913

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway... ... | 43 | 54,000 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry... | 90 | 1,07,506 |

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug. | 4 p.c. |
| Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug. | 4 " |
| Bank of Mad. " " 8th July | 5 " |

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is unchanged.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet with rates unchanged. There is still very little business doing.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4d. |
| Credit 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept. |
| Do. do Francs | ...170 3-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...147 |
| Shanghai " | 129 3-4 |
| Japan " | ...149 3-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the settlement and closes unchanged for Cash, but 1-16 lower for the settlement. A moderate business has been done.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. | 96 | 6 | 0 |
| Settlement | ... " | 96 | 3 | 0 buyers |

BULLION.—

Yesterday, owing to India and China buying, the London market for bar silver was 1-8 higher both for ready and forward, the rates being 27 5-16 and 27 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 59 1-4. Locally the market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 lower. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... Rs. | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Australian Gold | ... " | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns Gold | ... " | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | | |
| Ready | ... " | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 69 | 10 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | | |
| Ready | ... " | 79 | 6 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 79 | 6 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 79 | 0 | 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND Co:—"Liverpool market steady but nervous owing to some short covering due to absence of rain in Central Texas. More for sale; some long liquidation and hedge selling. Crop accounts splendid except in some sections of Texas and Oklahoma. Manchester reports small business with irregular poor prices. New York market closed steady owing to no rains reported in drought districts. In Texas temperatures high."

GRUNING AND Co:—"Bears are trying to depress the market. Our opinion is that present prices discount a crop of fifteen million bales."

A STERN AND Co:—"In Texas rain is reported in some sections only. We attach no importance to this, but it is cooler."

The American markets closed slightly steadier, and a few points higher for October, owing to no rains reported in the drought districts. The market from day to day, goes entirely on weather reports. In the local market prices for new crop opened about Rs. 2 higher all round, good Broach standing at Rs. 274-75. A moderate business has been done in "Sattas" in the bazaar but otherwise there is little enquiry and rates are more or less nominal. Closing prices are as under. There has been a moderate demand by shippers for ready cotton, but at low rates. Mills continue to buy quietly.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 275 | Mar. |
| Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ... | 277 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... | 274 | " |
| " " Yeotmal ... | 270 | " |
| " " Dhamangaon ... | 267 | " |
| " " Khamgaon Akola ... | 261-62 | " |
| " " Amraoti ... | 263-64 | " |
| " " Khandeish ... | 245 | " |
| F. G. " Khandeish ... | 235 | " |
| Fine " Bengal ... | 238 | " |
| F. G. Bengal ... | 225 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... Dull |
| Estimated Sales | ... 8,000 |
| Total Imports | ... 3,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·09 +01 | 6·00 +01 | 5·96 +01 |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** |
| 5 91 +01 | 5·91 +01 | 5·92 +01 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apr.** | **Apr. May** |
| 5·93 +01 | 5·95 +01 | 5·96 +01 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steadier. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 8 | 3 | 0 B.T. |
| September | " | 9 | 1 | 0 R.T. |
| May 1914 | " | 9 | 13 | 6 R.T. |

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi May | Rs. | 8 | 9 | 6 R.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore | " | 8 | 0 | 0 B.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore | " | 8 | 14 | 0 B.T. |
| Yellow Gujrat | " | 9 | 0 | 0 B.T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85p.c. | 56 | 8 | 0 | Dec.-Jan. |
| Black Kutai | Rs. 47 | 8 | 0 | Jan.-Feb. |

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 12 | 0 | 0 B.T. |

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. 36 0 0 |

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. 25 8 0 |

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New Crop Bold | Rs. 47 0 0 Jan.-Feb |

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug.-September | ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T. |
| Ready | ... Rs. 7 15 0 B.T. |

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but Steady. We quote:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessi 8p p.c. ready | Rs. | 5 | 3 | 0 R.T. |
| White Delhi Sept. | " | 5 | 8 | 8 R.T. |
| White Delhi May 1914 | " | 5 | 9 | 9 R.T. |

### SHARES.

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... | 1,670 |
| Bank of India | ... | 67 1-2 |
| Bombay | ... | 86 |
| Indian Specie | ... | 64 1-2 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord... | | 191 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre... | | 178 |
| Bombay S N Ordy | .. | 240 |
| Shivrajpur M. Syndicate | ... | 22 |

RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley | ... 605 c |

### TWO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... | ... 781 | bales. |
| Wheat ... | ... 32,507 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... | ... 16,007 | " |
| Rapeseed ... | ... 4,167 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... 388 | " |
| Poppyseed ... | ... 1,867 | " |
| Groundnuts ... | ... 334 | " |
| Castorseed ... | ... 4,324 | " |
| Rice ... | ... 1,102 | " |
| Myrabolams ... | ... Nil | " |
| Cottonseed ... | ... 9,312 | " |
| Mowrasee ... | ... 8,4 6 | " |
| Gram ... | ... 675 | " |
| Joowar ... | ... 2,709 | " |
| Maize ... | ... Nil | " |
| Barley ... | ... 1.493 | " |

### GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. | 4,000 | Bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 3,000 | do |
| Exports to Continent ... | 3,000 | do |
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 12·00 | |
| Future Cotton at New York August ... | 11·61+4 | |
| Future Cotton at New York October ... | 11·03+6 | |
| Spot closing tone .. | ... Steady. | |
| Futures closing tone ... | do | |

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early advanced on unfavorable weather reports, declined later on Commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 11 7-8 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ... | 11·44+9 |
| Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... | 11·07—1 |
| Future closing tone.— | .. Steady. |

LIVERPOOL, August 11.

### COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales ... | ... | 7,000 bales. |
| Sales on Spec and export | ... | ..... |
| Total Sales of surats | ... | ..... |
| Total Day's Imports | ... | 1,000 " |
| Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown | | 9·85 |
| Mid American at Liverpool | ... | 6·41—5 |

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aug.-Sept. ... ... ... | 6·08—4 |
| Sept.-Oct. ... ... ... | 5·99—4 |
| Oct.-Nov. ... ... ... | 5·95—4 |
| Nov.-Dec. ... ... ... | 5·90—4 |
| Dec.-Jan. ... ... ... | 5·90—4 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... ... ... | 5·91—4 |
| Feb.-Mar. ... ... ... | 5·92—4 |
| Mar.-Apl. ... ... ... | 5·94—4 |
| April-May ... ... ... | 5·95—4 |

MANCHESTER, August 11.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady.

LONDON, August 11.

### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn | 47 9 Sellers. |
| Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... | 49 9 " |
| Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... | 46 6 " |
| Do. Tone of Market at close... | Steady for higher prices. |
| Do. Tendency of the Market— | do. |
| Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Aug.— | £25-15-0 |
| do ... Oct.-Nov.— | £25-0-0 |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | Steady. |
| Do. total afloat for U. K. ... | ..... |
| Do. River Plate exports ... | ..... |
| Poppyseed Canal ...Aug-Sept. —Hamburg... | 67 3 Sellers. |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | Steady. |
| Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk | 49 3 " |
| Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... | 53 9 " |
| Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... | 54 4 1-2 " |
| Do. Ferozepore usual bold | ..... |
| Do. Jamba Red— ... | ..... |
| Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady. | |
| Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels, Aug.-Sept.—Hull... | £7-2-6 |
| Cotton Tone of Market at Close—Steady. | |

LONDON, August 11.

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, Choice white Karachi Aug.-Sept.—London... | Sellers. 37 6 " |
| Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... | Nominal. |
| Do. Club No, 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... | 37 6 " |
| Do, Choice white Delhi ... | Nominal, |
| Do, Tone of Market at Close | Quiet. |
| Do. South Australian ... July— | 36 9 |
| Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. | No sellers. |
| Do, do. Tone of Market at Close ... | Quiet. |
| Do, Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— | 7 1 7-8 |
| Do. Afloat to U. K. ... | ..... |
| Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London— | 26·9 |

LONDON, August 11.

### SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg August ... | Sellers. 9 1 1-2 " |
| German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct.-Dec. | 9 6 3-4 " |
| " Closing Tone of Market. | Steady. |
| German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug.... | ..... |
| German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— | ..... 12 9 |
| German Closing Tone Market— | Quiet. |
| Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. | ..... |
| Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec... | 11 10 1-2 " |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market, | Quiet. |
| Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...August— | 11 4 1-2 Value. |
| C and F Bombay...August— | 11 1 1-2 Value |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market.. | Quiet. |
| E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Nov.-Dec. | 13 7 1-2 " |
| E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... | ..... |
| Do. Closing Tone of Market.. | Steady. |
| Special Feature—General Report of Market ... | ..... |

LONDON, August 11.

### JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec | Value. 10 9 " |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar | 11 " |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Aug.-Dec... | 10 10 1-2 " |
| Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March... | 11 1 1-2 " |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Aug.-Dec... | 11 9 " |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March... | 12 " |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Aug.-Dec .. | 11 10 1-2 " |
| Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March... | 12 1 1-2 " |
| Closing Tone of Market | ... Steady little doing. |
| Special Feature | ..... |

LONDON, August 11

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B | ...£63 17 0 |
| " Best English Selected. | £72 5 0 |
| " Braziers ... | ...£83 0 0 |
| " Tone of Market | ... Steady. |
| Hard Spelter ... | ...£18 10 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool | £192 10 0 |
| Yellow Metal ... | 7 1-16d. |
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O, B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ... | ... 10 15 0 |
| Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ... | ... 5 10 0 |
| Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ... | ... 6 0 0 |
| Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ... | ... 6 12 6 |
| German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp .. | ... 6 7 6 |
| German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp ... | ... 5 15 0 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... | 4 15 0 |
| Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool ... | ... 0 14 3 |
| Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... | 2 15 1 |
| Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ... | ... 2 17 9 |
| Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... | 3 16 6 |
| Lead Pig English ... | 21 5 0 |
| Tone of Steel Market ... | Steady. |
| Silver, Spot ... | ... 27 5-16 |
| " 2 months hence ... | 27 1-2 |
| " Tone of Market— ... | Steady. |
| " Special Feature ... | China buying. |

LONDON, August 11.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... | 27 5-16 |
| Silver 2 Months ... | 27 1-2 Steady |
| Silver Closing Tone of Market— | China buying. |
| Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... | ..... |
| Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ... | £ 87 1-2 |
| Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div... | £ 73 3-4 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... | £ |
| Sterling loan ... ... | £ } 89 1-4 |
| Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... | £ 76 1-4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.... | £ 64 1-8 |
| Bar Gold per oz. Sh. ... | 77·9 |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... | Steady. |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... | do |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... | ... 4 1-2 p. c.— Since 17th April |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... | ... 1 3 7-8 |
| London at Paris Fcs. ... | 25·25 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks ... | ... 20·46 1-2 |
| New york (Demand Bills) dis ... | ... 4 86 1-2 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 7-8 |
| Do. 7 days Market loans ... | ... 3 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight | ... 3 7-8 |
| Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight | ... 4 5-16 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1-4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5 |

LIVERPOOL August 12.

OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimated Sales | ... 8,000 |
| Tone of Market | ... Quiet. |

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Aug.-Sept... | 6·08 | 6·07 |
| Sept.-Oct.... | 5·99 | 5 93 |
| Oct.-Nov.... | 5·95 | 5 94 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 5 90 | 5·89 |
| Dec-Jan.... | 5·90 | 5·89 |
| Jan.-Feb.... | 5·91 | 5·90 |
| Feb.-Mar.... | 5·92 | 5·91 |
| Mar.-Apl .... | 5·94 | 5·93 |
| April-May... | 5·95 | 5·94 |

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

### HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, August 9.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 | ...£ 21,650,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 9th Aug. 1913, by Council Bills* ... | ...£ 6,643,699 |
| Balance to be remitted from 10th Aug. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914... | £ 15,006,301 |

### CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 1911 | ...Rs. 27,65,64,000 |
| Do. | 1912 | ...Rs. 24,57,61,000 |
| Do. | 1913 | ...Rs. 32,20,95,000 |

BRASSO
The Finest Polish for all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazaars

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ld. | 100 | 100 | 18 p c | 365 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 283 |
| Bank of Bombay... | 500 | 500 | 13 " | 1870 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 67½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 14 " | 171½ |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1480 |
| Bank of Rangoon .. | 100 | 100 | 7 " | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 100 | 50 | 7 " | 70 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | 50 | 10 | 5 " | 13 |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 " | 175 |
| People's Bank of India ... | 100 | 100 | 10 | 27 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 66½ |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | | 6½ | 14 |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 30½ |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 15 p c | £60 |
| Eastern Bank ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 " | 86 |
| Mercantile Bank(a) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 " | £21¼ |
| Do. (b) | 25 | 12-10 | 8 " | £21¼ |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | dl25 | dl.125 | £ 4 | £37½ |
| National Bank of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12½ " | 615 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ..... ..... | 750 | 750 | 250 | 4800 |
| Albert (Karachi)... | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 825 |
| Bombay Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 15 | 35 |
| Brenl's Cawnpore... | 200 | 200 | 6 p c | 128 |
| Broach City ..... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort ..... | 475 | 475 | 22 1-2 | 1280 |
| Godavery Valley... | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ..... ..... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 705 |
| Hindustan P and M | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingolee ..... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c | 90 |
| Indian Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 10 | 132½ |
| Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ..... | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | 700 |
| Khangaum ..... | 400 | 400 | 9 p c | 300 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ..... | 125 | 125 | 7 1-2 | ... |
| Mahuva..... | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile ..... | 125 | 125 | nil | 21 |
| Manmar Mfg ..... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 240 |
| New East India .... | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 830 |
| New Mofussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 80 84 | 882½ |
| New Berar ..... .. | 500 | 500 | 40 | 540 |
| New Prince of Wales ..... | 500 | 500 | 30 | 755 |
| Oomri ..... | 100 | 112 | nil | ... |
| Parbhany..... | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| Sind ..... | 400 | 400 | 30 | 650 |
| Surat City ..... | 200 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Volkart U P Co, Ld | 500 | 500 | 50 | 690 |
| Wadhwan G. and P | 150 | 150 | 12 | N |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ..... .. | 500 | 500 | 8 p c | 680 |
| Amritsar-Patty ... | 100 | 100 | 6 " | 136 |
| Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... | | | | |
| Jhudo Feeder) ... | 100 | 100 | 6 " | } 16p |
| Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder... | 100 | 100 | ... | |
| Tapti-Valley Ry Co. | 500 | 500 | 4½ " | 602½ d |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..... | 100 | 100 | 5½ " | 133 |
| Central Provinces. | 25 | 4 | | 96 |
| Gujrat Railway ... | 100 | 4 | | 119 |

### SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 910 |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 75 |
| Berar Mfg ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 70 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 232½ |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 745 |
| Bombay United ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 525 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 272½ |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 2125 |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 750 |
| Chho Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 425 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1520 |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Connaught ... | 300 | 300 | .. | 175 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 700 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 20 | 146½ |
| Curimbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 265 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 800 |
| David ... | 450 | 250 | 10 | 571½ |
| Emperor Edward.. | 500 | 500 | 10 | 500 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 145 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 190 |
| Fazulbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 642½ |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1680 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 370 |
| God Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 475 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 660 |
| Hyoward and Ballough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 400 |
| Hderabad ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 110 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 460 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 1000 |
| James Greaves ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 200 |
| Jamshed Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 135 |
| Jivraj Baloo ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 420 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 250 |
| Khandesh ... | 1000 | 610 | 25 | 850 |
| Khatow Makonjee... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 1390 |
| Kohinoor ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 810 |
| Leopold ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 1445 |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 2100 |
| Madhanji Dharamsay .. | 500 | 500 | 65 | 1475 |
| Maneckji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 3175 |
| Morarji Goculdas .. | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 3200 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 6 | 251½ |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 35 | 1080 |
| Phoenix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 170 |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 727½ |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 350 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4800 |
| S Mahratha ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 574 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1445 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 125 |
| Swan... ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 305 |
| Swadesh ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1715 |
| Textile ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1445 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| do P | 500 | 500 | Nil | 665 |
| Western India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 623 |

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THE Bombay Gazette

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# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

### DRAWN GAME AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The match between Lancashire and Derbyshire, at Manchester, was drawn, Lancashire winning on the first innings.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY HINDUS AT POONA.

### AN INTERESTING DRAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Some fine batting was seen in the concluding day's play of the Bombay Hindu Poona Gymkhana match. The home side increased their over-night score of eleven for no wicket to 212 for four, when the innings was declared at 3-25 p.m.

The Poona team's batting was consistent. Aitken, who made 103 not out, played a superb and almost faultless game if not for two chances which he gave. Early in the innings he narrowly escaped being bowled, and he gave a hot return to Talpade when he had made 69. But, after he had made 60, he took all manner of risks with the excellent bowling and, hitting all round the wicket, was loudly cheered for his forceful and vigorous display. He was only batting 78 minutes for his runs, and his score included one 6, ten 4's, and seven 3's.

When the Hindus began their second innings, they wanted 264 to win and were left with 2 hours and 40 minutes in which to make the required runs. Some excellent batting was again seen, but the team never looked like getting the required runs. Vithal knocked up a hard hit 79 after being missed off Haughton, and his brother Ganpat made 42 in a beautiful convincing style. Swami, with 30, was the next best. When stumps were drawn 196 had been scored for five wickets, the game resulting in an interesting draw, Greig, the most successful bowler for the Gymkhana, getting four wickets for 41 runs.

Score :—

POONA GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosher, b Bhateaodeker | 11 |
| C x, c Ganpat, b Shivram | 20 |
| Greig, b Shivram | 29 |
| Kerr, not out | 103 |
| Haughton, b Bhateaodeker | 2 |
| Green-Armytage not out | 38 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total (for 4 wkts)... | 212* |

* Innings declared.

BOMBAY HINDUS—2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kantak, c Stephenson, b Grey | 13 |
| Vithal, b Greig | 79 |
| Swami, b Cox | 30 |
| Ganpat, c Rosher, b Greig | 42 |
| Shivram, st Stephenson, b Greig | 12 |
| Talpade, not out | 7 |
| Dhongre, not out | 5 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total (for 5 wkts.)... | 196 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelgaoker | 16 | 1 | 59 | 0 |
| Bhetasodeker | 24 | 2 | 69 | 0 |
| Shivram | 9 | 1 | 34 | 2 |
| Talpade | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Dongre | 3 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Kantak | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

BOMBAY HINDUS—2nd Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haughton | 16 | 3 | 67 | 0 |
| Greig | 30 | 8 | 41 | 4 |
| Holman | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Clemson | 4 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Cox | 8 | 2 | 37 | 1 |
| Kerr | 7 | 1 | 21 | 0 |

COMPLETE SCORES.

Poona Gymkhana :—

1st Innings ... 189
2nd " ... 212 (for 4 wkts.)*

* Innings declared.

Bombay Hindus :—

1st Innings ... 188
2nd " ... 196 (for 5 wkts.)

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### INTER-COMPANY MATCH.

"D" COY. (TELEGRAPHS) B. V. R. vs. "E" COY. (CYCLISTS) B. V. R.

The Garrison Inter-Company Cricket match between D Co. (Telegraphs) B. V. R. and E Co. (Cyclists) played on the Oval on Sunday: and resulted in a victory for the latter by 10 wickets and 40 runs. Cy. Brown, for the "E" Coy. bowled exceptionally well, taking 7 wickets for 4 runs, and Sgt. D'Silva for the "D" Coy 6 for 19.

Score :—

"D" COY.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. K. Kemp, b Hildreth | 7 |
| Sgt. S. D'Lilva, run out | 21 |
| Vol. W. Sorris, l.-b.-w. b Hildreth | 10 |
| Vol. G. D'Silva, l.-b.-w., b Newlands | 1 |
| Rt. H. Netscher, c Hildreth, b Newlands | 0 |
| Vol. Birtch, b Hildreth | 2 |
| Vol. J. J. Fernandes, c Templeton, b Hildreth | 6 |
| Vol. Gunther, b Hildreth | 3 |
| Vol. Woolen, b Hildreth | 2 |
| Vol. Foregad, b Newlands | 2 |
| Vol. Racanni, not out | 6 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 60 |

Second Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. K. Kemp, b Brown | 20 |
| Sgt. S. D'Silva, c King, b Hildreth | 14 |
| Vol. W. Sorris, c Newlands | 5 |
| Vol. G. D'Silva, c Hildreth, b Brown | 1 |
| Rt. H. Netscher, b Brown | 4 |
| Vol. Birtch, c Brown, b Newlands | 0 |
| Vol. J. J. Fernandes, c Brown | 0 |
| Vol. Gunther, b Brown, | 0 |
| Vol. Woolen, b Brown | 0 |
| Vol. Foregard, not out | 0 |
| Vol. Racanni, b Brown | 1 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 47 |

"E" COY.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cy. Brown, run out | 15 |
| Sgt. Hildreth, c Kemp, b D'Silva | 21 |
| L-S Hildreth, run out | 0 |
| Lieut. Dibbs, c Kemp, b D'Silva | 3 |
| Cpl. Cornfield, b D'Silva | 25 |
| Cy. Newlands, b Sorris | 6 |
| Cy. King, b Kemp | 2 |
| Cy. George, c Kemp, b D'Silva | 5 |
| Cy. Knight, b D'Silva | 0 |
| C-S Fido, not out | 2 |
| L-S Templeton, c Kemp, b D'Silva | 0 |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total | 97 |

Second Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cy. Brown, not out | 13 |
| Sergt. Hildreth, not out | 27 |
| The rest did not bat. | |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 50 |

## BANDRA CYCLISTS vs. DIAMOND JUBILEE.

This match was played at Charni Road Maidan on Sunday.

BANDRA CYCLISTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessanker, Frank, b Engineer | 9 |
| Vessanker, John, b Engineer | 2 |
| Falcon, J. F. (Capt.), b Simon | 12 |
| Vessanker, Francis, b Simon | 0 |
| Fraz, Victor, b Engineer | 11 |
| D'Souza, Ig., b Engineer | 2 |
| Quiny, Paul, b Engineer | 3 |
| Phillips, Jos, b Engineer | 1 |
| Gomes, Elias, not out | 5 |
| Fonseca, B., b Engineer | 7 |
| Dharmai, L., b Engineer | 1 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 62 |

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamid, A., b Falcon | 1 |
| Bilal, M., b Victor | 3 |
| Hussain, M., c Falcon | 1 |
| Engineer, S. P., b Falcon | 2 |
| Simon, V., b Victor | 2 |
| Velker, b Falcon | 0 |
| Kolte, b Falcon | 5 |
| Pereira, b Falcon | 0 |
| Husain, A., run out | 0 |
| D'Monte P. A., (Capt.), not out | 0 |
| Waman, b Victor | 0 |
| Total | 14 |

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pereira, b Victor | 1 |
| Simon, V., c Victor | 0 |
| Kolte, b Victor | 2 |
| Bilal, b Victor | 0 |
| Hussain, M., b Falcon | 1 |
| Hamid, A., b blocked | 0 |
| Velker, b Victor | 2 |
| Engineer, S. P. not out | 3 |
| Waman, b Victor | 0 |
| D'Monte, P. A., b Falcon | 0 |
| Husain, A., b Victor | 1 |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total | 11 |

## BANDRA SHRI SHIVAJI vs. TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

A match between these teams was played on Sunday on the Esplanade Maidan and ended in a win for the former by 45 runs.

BANDRA SHRI SHIVAJI.

| | |
|---|---|
| B Warerkar | 12 |
| K Mankar | 3 |
| N Bhat | 1 |
| S Aras | 37 |
| S Tendulkar | 12 |
| Y Tendulkar | 14 |
| S Nagwekar | 0 |
| W Badkar | 0 |
| V Karambelkar | 0 |
| Vasant Chachad | 28 |
| D Dabholkar, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 117 |

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| M Khandre | 2 |
| Pupala S... | 0 |
| D Pupala | 42 |
| Y Kalewar | 0 |
| M Sutla | 2 |
| Kumar | 2 |
| N Haknath | 18 |
| Jilker | 1 |
| Laxman | 0 |
| Batolla | 1 |
| Durpal, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 72 |

## EASTERN BANK vs. E. D. SASSOON & CO. C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the E. D. S. & Co. by 35 runs.

EASTERN BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rao | 9 |
| Sanjana | 0 |
| H Chincy | 6 |
| Kekobad | 7 |
| R Ghandy | 0 |
| J Driver | 3 |
| H Iranee | 6 |
| H Kaka | 0 |
| Mistry | 2 |
| Mama, not out | 0 |
| Barjora | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 35 |

E. D. SASSOON AND CO. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| N E Mistry | 8 |
| M V Telat | 0 |
| M Saul | 2 |
| G D Raichara, run out | 0 |
| B D Benjamin | 2 |
| J Souza, l-b-w | 18 |
| Meyer David | 4 |
| J Meyers | 10 |
| M G Khan | 0 |
| Jacob Daniel | 9 |
| S B Hayeem, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 70 |

## DUNCAN BEATS RAY.

George Duncan beat Edward Ray in an 18-hole match at the Temple Club Course at Maidenhead in mail week by one hole.

## FOOTBALL.

### G. I. P. RY. vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A somewhat tame game was down for decision in the Rover's Tournament yesterday afternoon when the Railwaymen met the Medical College. The Railwaymen had considerably the better of the exchanges and in the second half, in particular, swarmed round the opposing goal and sent in a goodly number of shots, one or two of which deserved a score. The Medical custodian, however, was all there and put up an excellent defence of his ch rge. Hildreth in fact played the best game he has shown this season and over and again displayed judgment and coolness. His play was the one outstanding feature in what would otherwise have been a very uninteresting game. Muir played a good game at centre half for the Railway and Eagle also did good work at full back. Wadia defended well for the Medicals and Easdon frequently got away and once at least he should have scored

The Grant Medicals kicked off, having to defend the band-stand end. The game opened rather tamely. Long kicks were the order of the day, and neither goal-keeper was kept very busy.

Eagle got in some good defensive work, and then, when the Medicals got going, both Cahill and Easdon were failing to get in their kicks when well placed. At the other end Hildreth brought off a couple of good saves in as many minutes, both Alcock and Jackson putting in shots.

Easdon spoilt a nice movement by getting off side, and then Peel kicked clear when the Medicals were looking dangerous. Following this the Medicals put in a fine bit of work. Peel kicked the ball over his head, and Newlands volleyed a good centre into the goal mouth. Cahill from fairly close range put in a low shot which Dawson caught and pointed clear. The leather was returned, and Easdon got in a good shot which, however cannoned off an opposing player.

Play then settled down to the usual hum-drum order, and a series of long kicks enabled the Railway to make headway. Twice Ridley cleared long shots, and then, when the Railway again got within range, Wadia cleared his lines by a clever bit of play. Keeping up the pressure, the G. I. P. again got possession, and Paterson put in a long grounder, which Hildreth caught and dropped. Fortunately no one was on him, and he was able to kick clear.

Newlands put the ball in the centre, and Eagle cleared with a big kick just as the half-time whistle went.

Half-time :—

| | |
|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 0 |
| Grant Medicals | 0 |

Play was somewhat listless at the start, and both sets of backs had no difficulty in clearing when the forwards attacked. Hands against Doyle close in looked dangerous, but Bamber who took the kick, placed the ball just wide of the post. Coming down again, the Railway had a look in but a soft shot from Jackson was cleared by Hildreth.

The Railway hereabouts put on the pressure very strongly and shost were rained in on the goal-keeper. He dealt with them coolly, however and kept his charge intact, but once Jackson let drive from twenty yards out and the ball hit the upright. It was a very close thing for the Medicals but they raised the seige at last.

After a brief respite the Railway were swarming round Hildreth once more, but he was right on top of his form and played wonderfully well. He cleared shots from all the forwards and punched clear a long dropping centre by Alcock.

Muir set Jackson going and after an individual bout with Ali Khan he got away and centred from the line. The inside forwards were up but Hildreth was too quick for them. once more and catching the ball he punted away. The Railway were now having by far the better of the exchanges and seemed bound to score sooner or later. Ridley was well placed but Doyle bottled up his kick and then Paterson got in a nice shot which the goalkeeper dealt with neatly. A foul against Muir brought temporary relief, but the Railwaymen were soon down again, and after Wadia had headed Alcock's centre away, Moir sent in a long shot which just sailed over the cross-bar.

The Medicals' forwards were very ragged, and gave the G. I. P. defence little trouble. Eagle cleared when they took the ball down. A good bit of defensive play by Ali Khan drew forth applause, and then the game was stopped for an injury to Jackson. He was soon up again, but left the field for a time.

Cahill got away in dangerous style, but after travelling well he put the ball too far ahead, and Peel was able to clear.

Bryan had a free-kick given against him for heavy charging, and following this the Medicals put a little more vigour into their play. Easdon gave Dawson his first shot to stop in the second half, and full time arrived with the score unopened.

Result :—

| | |
|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 0 |
| Grant Medicals | 0 |

The following were the teams :—

G. I. P. Railway (red and white) Dawson, (goal); Eagle and Peel, (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan, (halves); Jackson, Paterson, Ridley, McDonald and Alcock (forwards).

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—(black white skull and cross-bones) Hildreth (goal); Thompson and Doyle, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Haking, Sweeney, Cahill, Easdon and Murphy, (forwards).

REFEREE :—Q.-M. Sergt. Ashenhurst.

The game will be replayed this afternoon at 5-45.

Dorset Regt ... } Divn. 1st
Durham L. I. ... }

R. F. A., Kamptee }

Bombay Gym ..... Bye. } B. & S. 2nd
Royal Scots ..... " }

Grant Medicals ... " }
G. I. P. Railway... " } 2nd

Y. M. C. A. ..... " }

Bombay Athletic... " }

L. N. Lancs ..... " }
Middlesex Regt ... " } 3rd

R. G. A. Bom..... " }
A. T. A. Sherwood. " }

Sherwood Foresters " }
R. F. A Kirkee ... " } 4th

Inniskilling Fus .. }
New Ubique F. C. }

### LESLIE CUP.

There was no running in the Leslie Cup competition, both the Royal Scots and the Bombay Gymkhana having scratched.

## THE FIXTURE LIST.

### ROVERS' TOURNAMENT: 2ND ROUND

TO-DAY.

Y.M.C.A. (Maroon and white) v. Bombay Athletic (black and white stripes.)

THURSDAY.

Loyal N. Lancs (green and white shirts, green stockings) v. Middlesex Regt.

FRIDAY.

R.G.A. Bombay (blue) v.A.T.A. Sherwoods.

SATURDAY.

Sherwood Foresters (green X.L. v.) V.R.F.A., Kirkee.

These fixtures are subject to alteration in the event of a drawn game.

Kick-off, 5-45 p.m.

## BOMBAY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

The following dates have been fixed for Bombay Races, 1914:—Wednesday February 11, first day; Saturday, February 14, second day; Wednesday, February 18, third day; Saturday February 21, fourth day; Wednesday, February 25, fifth day.

## POLO HELMETS.

### JURY'S RECOMMENDATION AT INQUEST ON A PLAYER.

An important suggestion to polo players was made by the jury at a Coroner's inquiry held at Mortlake in mail week into the death of Lieutenant Clay ton Harman, aged 26, of the 20th Hussars, who died from injuries received while taking parts in a polo match between the 2nd Life Guards and the 20th Hussars at Ranelagh.

Lieutenant Harman was a nephew of Major A. E. W. Harman, a noted polo player.

The Hon. Joseph Grosvenor, of the Ranelagh Club, the umpire of the match, stated that there was a scrimmage just in front of the Life Guards' goal, and Lieutenant Harman went to hit a "back-hander." He missed, and directly afterwards turned his pony round to the left, with the result that Lieutenant Murray Smith, who was coming up behind him, collided with him. Lieutenant Harman's horse came down, and its rider fell on to the back of his head.

The Coroner: Was it a recognised thing that the deceased did?

The Witness: Well, it was not a wise thing to do, because he could not see who was coming behind. He ought not to have turned when he did, but ought to have gone on a bit. If he had gone on, instead of turning round, the accident would not have happened.

### PLAYER'S ACCOUNT.

Lieutenant A. G. Murray Smith, of the 2nd Life Guards, said the accident happened at the end of the second period. The 20th Hussars were attacking the Life Guards' goal.

"The ball had been back-handed into our goal," explained the witness. "I galloped after it, to prevent it being driven into our goal, and, as far as I could see, the deceased was just in front of me. When I was close to him he turned his pony across the front of my pony, and I was going too fast and was too close to him to pull up. My pony hit his pony's hind quarters, and Lieutenant Harman fell off backwards. As he fell his helmet came off, and he pitched on his head." Lieutenant Murray Smith added that he did not believe Lieutenant Harman turned his horse at the gallop, but thought he slackened up a little.

Dr. Gerald Hovenden, of Barnes, said Lieutenant Harman was removed to the club house after the accident, suffering from a fracture of the skull. Later in the evening he became worse. An operation was performed and he seemed to bear it well, and improve, but he became worse and died in a few minutes. Death was due to shock as a result of concussion and injury to the brain.

The jury returned a verdict of Accidental death.

### HELMET QUESTION.

The officers and the doctor suggested that if Lieutenant Harman's helmet had remained on his head the result might not have been fatal, and the Coroner said it seemed to be desirable that the helmet should be made so that it could not fall off.

The jury then added a rider suggesting that helmets worn by polo players should be securely fastened, so that in the event of a horse falling, or any other accident occuring, the helmet would remain on the rider's head.

The Coroner said he would forward this to the Ranelagh Club authorities.

## M. C. C. GOLD PRIZE.

At Lord's Mr. E. H. Miles retained the M. C. C. Gold Tennis Prize by beating the challenger, Major A. Cooper Key, by three sets to one.

The scores in favour of Mr. Miles were: 6—2, 6—5, 3—6, 6—3. It is his fifteenth victory in the competition.

## POONA RACES.

### ENTRIES FOR THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

The following are the first entries for the Poona Third Extra Meeting on Saturday, which closed at 4 p.m. on Monday:—

THE MONSOON PLATE.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Tears.
H H the Jam Saheb's Punt.
Mr M Goculdass' Forfeit.
Mr R R S.'s Coat-of-Arms; Keerit and St Gilgen.
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Kurnell and Hamara.
Major F C Stratton's Monaleen III.
H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore's Little Speed.
Zemindar of Sivagiri's Vic's Pride or Welman's Ballysand.
Zemindar of Nazerganj's Canberra (late Serpant) or J Crawford's Glingarry.
Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathuradass' Bombastic.
Mr M Goculdass' Franconi, Solution and Pretty Good Sort.
Mr W Priestley's Portland Lad.
Mr W Homer's Lord Reay.
Mr J C Smith's Mordialloc.
Mr T Harrison's Vaneruver.
Mr L K Kapadia's Lady Dougias.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Moorshid, Semiramis, Jassoor and Good Gold.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Financier.
Mr Kadair Abdul Rehman's Farash.
Mr M Goculdass' Sparrow Hawk, German Silver and Ghalib.
Mr Syed Rashid's Rashid Pasha and Turkish Spot.
Mr R R S.'s Dhaman and The Winner.
Mr Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer.
Mr M H Sharabally's Nafa.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Makbul.
Mr N Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr A R Tahar's Thabashir.
Capt S S Bayne's Sadil Malik.
Mr S A Wahed's Punjab.
Messrs S A Wahed and Md. Jamal's Langford.

THE CLUB PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Darcy's Fayak Pasha.
Capt S J Donovan's Mercy and Burg.
Capt E B Egerton's Prophet and Long Boat.
Capt Goldie and Mr Wilson's Gold.
Major J H M Davie's Principal and Little King.
Mr J Crawford's The Tetrarch (late Taki Khan).
Col W R Marshall's Mahbooh.
Mr G O Thomas' Prince Charlie.
Messrs. Lee and Whitaker's Rochbarton.
Major F B Prideaux's Young Berlin and Berlin Girl.
Capt Martin's Nimar.
Mr Forman's Fyzabad,
Major E Fetherstonhaugh's Duhallow.
Mr J R W Grove's Sidick.
Major J G Greig's Castaway.

THE PONY TRIAL PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Nawab Najaf Alikhan's Zigomar.
Mr A S Oomer's Advocate and Kakaraman.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Minerva.
Mr A S Oomer's British King.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Lord Rosebery.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Red Fish and Abdul Aziz.
Mr Ahmed Hargany's Biglig.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradas' Boloz.
Mr M Gokuldass' Jehangir Kunberley and Tenebreuse.
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's Maidania.
Messrs A K Dakayel and Abdul Aziz Mackenzie's Grey Ghost.
Mr Syed Rashid's American Spot.
Mr R R S's Shot Silk.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven.
Mr Abdoola Mana's Bund Garden (late Sirkar).
Capt S J Donovan's Mercy.
Mr Jassim M Esa's Baldwin.
Mr G H G Ally's Authority.
Capt Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Rummy and Salisbury.
Mr Robert's Ream.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's Tezab and Jawan.
Mr Hassan's Madras Mars.
Mr Mahomed Esmail's Peerage.
Mr Nasir Rajmahomed's Flying Bird.
Messrs H Obayed and A R Dakeel's Mushtarak.
Mr Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood.
Mr M H Sharabally's Small Diamond.
Mr K B Sorabji's Alwar.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's Flying Machine.
Mr Karsandas Govindji's Best Chance.
Mr T Harrison's Mathatbaig.
Major F B Prideaux's Miss Nagashi and Dahrain Girl.
Mr A W Esaa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's Bahlool.
Mr S A Wahed's Rejected.
Mr A J D'Souza's Massal.
Mr N Begmahomeds Creditor.
Mr A A Rehman's Good Evening.
Mr P R Naik's Agent.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Nawab Nawaf Ali Khan's Sir Knight.
Mr A S Oomer's British King.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook, Nakib Gawhajmer and Lookman.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Gold Fish H. (late Aga). and Singer.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's Hadee.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathuradass' Baloz and Galiard.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Regent and Abdul Malik.
Capt Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Sweden and Haify.
Mr. A. M. Hassan's Ghalyum.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's Bayrut.
Mr. A. R. Tahar's Afzur Jung.
Mr. G. K.'s Valens.
Mr. W. Homer's Last Chance.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thulfha and Young Salanio.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Terror.
Mr. J. R. Rajah's Guinea Merchant.

THE DHOND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Chechan and Kabaraman.
Nawab Nawaf Ali Khan's Minerod.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Soomsam and Zoolphekar.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Bravo. (late Rajput). Singer and Abdul Aziz.
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanjis Agah Basha.
Messrs. M. Goculdass' and P. Mathuradass' Baloz.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Jehangir, Kimberley, Tenebreuse and Scorn.
Mr. R. S.'s Abdul Malik, Majesty and Pendil.
Mr. Robert's Malik, Majesty and Pendil.
Mr. Robert's Malayeb.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado.
Mr. D. Framjee's Young Majub.
Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's Sir Satu (late Sinclair).
Mr, Dara Cowasjee's Gafal.
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel's Lot

## A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 25.

### ATHLETICS.

The announcement the British Olympic Council has just made is satisfactory, but it would be useless to assert that there is much enthusiasm over the scheme outlined for the improvement of athletics. The Olympic Council has promised the Amateur Athletic Association a sum of £1500 as an instalment, the money being guaranteed by private subscriptions of this sum £500 will be devoted to the promotion of races and events for novices by which means it is hoped to discover talent, Another thing the A. A. A. has done is to appoint several professional coaches who will be in attendance at certain of our athletic tracks, whilst both these schemes are good, they are mere side issues compared to the real requirements. The coaches appointed are good and experienced men and their advice ought to prove valuable to all who care to seek it. Much more is required however before British athletes can hope to stand a chance of coming out on top at the Olympic Games.

### THE REQUIREMENTS.

What the real requirements are may be summed up as follows. First of all enthusiasm and patriotism, so that we have a numerous class of athletes who think more of the honour of representing their country at the Olympic games than winning prizes in handicaps. Secondly the official recognition of the fact that our athletes do not know how to run, jump, hurdle, etc., for the simple reason that they are almost without expert coaching and few are even taught the A. B. C. of the game.

The first essential is to appoint hundreds of old athletes as amateur advisers, who will be willing to visit schools, camps of the Boy Scouts, etc. and teach them the first steps of athletics. It would be necessary to issue very special instructions as to what these instructions should be.

### ARMY CHAMPIONS.

Some excellent running has been seen at the Army Championship meeting at Aldershot this week. Capt. G. W. Hutson was one of the stars, and as he won the Atalanta Cup at Southend on Saturday, doing the 3 miles in 14mins. 35secs. he was expected to break Army records. He was not called on to do so, for Sergt. O'Neill of the Cannaught Rangers, his dangerous rival, could not go fast enough. Hutson waited on his man until the last lap in the one and three miles and then went clean away, to win splendidly in 4 min. 30 secs. and 14min. 46 secs. respectively. Sergt. Keszler of the Royal Flying Corps created a record for the event by winning the 100 yards Championship in 10 1-5 secs, and Cap Prince R. A. M. C. won the "half" in 2min. 1sec. Officers in Lieut-Greer Irish Guards, Lieut. Walker I.R. Warwick won the "quarter" and hurdles respectively. Another notable performance was Lieut. Naylor's long jump of 23ft. 2 1-2 inches in the officers event. The Relay Championship went to the 1st Hampshires and the Inter Regimental Challenge Shield provided a dead heat, the Royal Flying Corps and the 2nd Royal Sussex each scoring 29 points

### SWIMMING.

England has been a bit out of it in sprint swimming of late years, but it looks as though J. C. Hatfield is a worthy representative at any distance from 440 yards upwards. He has made world's records at 400 and 500 metres since playing second fiddle to George Hodgson of Canada in the 400 and 1500 metres races at Stockholm a year ago. He gained further laurels on Saturday by winning the long distance championship from Kew to Putney. The course measure 60 yards over 5 miles and Hatfield did this, with the stream in 65 mins. 27 secs, beating H. Taylor, the holder, by 33 secs. After this fine performance, it will come as no surprise should the Middlesborough man make a clean sweep in this season's championships.

### THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

E. Barry gained a very easy victory over G. Pearce in their race from Putney to Morttake for the Worlds Sculling Championship and £500 a side on Monday. The Australian pulled 18 strokes to Barry's 15 in the first half minute and drew away at the start, Barry almost had his scull wrenched out of his hand by a big wave before he had taken many strokes, but he recovered, and though 2 1-2 lengths behind at the mile post he was going easily. Nearing the Hammersmeth Bridge, Barry made an effort, and quickly going to the front, he set up a six length lead. He was content to take things easily towards the end, eventually winning by two lengths in the show time of 24 mins 9 secs, the Australian proved a disappointment, but he took his defeat like a good sportsman should, remarking "Barry is a better man than I am to "day". Barry says he is willing to meet all comers, if they will row on the Thames, but he seems in no hurry for a match. He is getting on in years, and he would be wise to make hay whilst the sun shines, for he cannot hope to retain his great speed very much longer.

Pearce's ability is not confined to sculling; for he visited Pat O'Keeffe's training quarters on Wednesday and surprised everyone by his showing in a three rounds boat against the man who is to meet Bomb Wells.

### THE TURF.

During the recent big Turf libel action, a great deal was said about bumping and boring. We see more of this than before the American seat became general; but it would be wrong to put it down to this alone. Races are run faster than they used to be and naturally it is more difficult to keep a tired horse straight than when it was the custom to wait until near the end and then come with a burst. That the American forward seat, and the present style of racing, leads to faster times is quite evident. One authority took the trouble to compare the times for some of the important races during the ten years before and after the introduction of the American style. This shows that the new order of things led to the Steward's cup averaging 2.31 secs. faster. The Two Thousand Guineas 4.50 secs faster, and the Alexandra Plate 13 secs faster, the distances being 5 furlongs, 1 mile and 2 miles 6 furlongs, respectively.

### A CRACK TWO YEAR OLD.

The Tetrarch is still the crack two year old, but he nearly lost an unbeaten record when running for the National Breeders Produce stakes of 5000 sovs 5 furlongs. Mr. Mc.Calmont's colt only won by a neck from Mr. Tannere Calandua, the filly being in receipt of 17 lbs. The winner may yet find a worthy rival in Glorvina a filly by Desmond-Veneration and thus a sister to Craganour. Lord Derby gave 3000 guineas for Glorvina as a yearling and the filly made her debut by winning the Mersey Stakes for two year olds at Liverpool on Wednesday. It was a smooth display and gives promise of a big future.

Another feature of the Liverpool meeting was the defeat of Aboyeur in the St. George's stakes of 1716 sovs for 3 years olds. It was the first appearance of the Derby winner since the unsatisfactory race at Epsom and the running of Mr. Cunliffe's colt makes form more mixed than ever. He could only finish third, being quite five lengths behind Aghdoe, in receipt of 10lbs.

### CRICKET.

The sensation of the week was provided by the match between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire at Sheffield. The home side led Gloucestershire by 15 runs on the first innings and the second effort of the Westerners producing 124, Yorkshire went in to get 110 runs to win. With seven wickets down for 50, it looks odds on Gloucstershire, but Booth, Sir A. White, and Dolphin, so improved matters, that Yorkshire looked likely to get the runs. G. L. Jessop then took a hand and by taking the last 2 wickets for 3 runs, managed to beat the home side by two runs. It was an exciting finish recalling a like happening at Gloster a few years ago when Yorkshire went under by a single run, losing the Championship in consequence. It looks as though the Sheffield defeat may produce a like result, for Kent now holds a useful lead.

### GOOD PERFORMANCES.

There were two fine batting feats in the Surrey and Middlesex match at Kennington Oval this week, P. F. Warners 115 was the big effort for the visitor and Surrey avoided defeat through Hobbs playing a steady innings of 144. Two other good performances with the bat were innings of 118. By Parsons of Warwickshire against Derbyshire and 144 by Lieut C. H. Abercrombie for Hants against Worcestershire.

Nor must the bowling of Blythe and Woolley in the Kent v. Lancashire match be overlooked. The former took 9 wickets for 115 runs (reaching his hundred for the season) whilst Woolley got 6 for 32. Tarrant was also to the fore for Middlesex v. Surrey, claiming 6 wickets for 43 runs. More splendid bowling was seen in the Northants. v. Sussex match, Thompson taking 11 wickets for 124 runs and Smith 10 for 95.

### IN GENERAL.

R. Smith, the amateur heavy weight champion boxer of England, has decided to turn professional, and he offers to meet Bomb Billy Wells or Carpentier of France.

Ireland beat Scotland by 7 events to 4 in the annual athletic contests at Belfast.

G. Duncan again beat E. Ray in a single golf mate at Maidenhead on Saturday, during his 18 holes in 71 to the 74 by Ray.

The M. C. C. Gold Tennis Prize has again been won by E. H. Miles, who beat Major A. Cooper Key by 3 sets to.

Home sportsmen are delighted that the preliminaries for another series of races for the America Cup are settled, and the hope is general that Sir S. Lipton's Shamrock IV will be equal to the task.

The 12th Lancers proved successful in the Subaltern's Cup tournament at Ranelagh beating the 9th Lancers by 9 goals to 5.

**Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,**
of Royal University of Padova, Italy
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he intends to OPEN a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynecology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynecological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATION 9 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M. each day at his temporary address, WATSON'S HOTEL.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

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Do you realise what important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of blood flows through the kidneys hundreds of times a day? Do you know why?

To be filtered,—to have the impurities taken out. That is the great work the kidneys have to do. They keep the blood pure—take out the poisonous waste and dispose of it through the bladder.

It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

A kidney and bladder medicine is needed to help the kidneys throw off this poisonous waste. That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are solely for the kidneys and urinary system. They do one thing only, but they do that one thing well. They regulate the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous mineral ingredients or injurious drugs whatever, and they have no bad after-effects.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

**Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 28, Bombay.**

ESTABLISHED 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 3,00,00,000.

# GENERAL

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THE

# Bombay Gazette

**Wednesday, 13th August, 1913.**

### THE OFFICER'S PAY.

ATTENTION is again directed to this subject—which is more pressing than is generally recognised—by Sir Henry Craik, M.P., for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, who admits that Colonel Seely has made a beginning for which he deserves credit, but contends that much more must be done before we can rest satisfied that the military profession is placed on a sound business footing, and that, as a career, it can hold its own with the other professions that attract the energies and brains of the rising generation. What more than is at present contemplated is to be done is a question upon which opinions will differ, for there are those who hesitate to give an officer a living wage and assert that he must have private means or that his parents must give him an allowance during the early years of his service. But the effect of this policy has been to produce impecunious officers ready to take up anything, which will relieve them of duty on all possible occasions, in order to obtain a small addition to their income—and a shortage of officers which yearly becomes more alarming. We agree with Sir Henry Craik that for the profession as a whole—if it is to appeal to the ordinary motives that influence a man's choice of a career; if it is to persuade parents to face heavy outlay and youths of ability to fight against circumstances at the beginning of their careers, what is wanted is not forty or fifty pounds to subalterns of six years' standing and an increase of thirty-five or forty to majors and lieutenant-colonels, but such substantial addition to the payment as will make the efficient officer of ten or twelve years' standing certain of a fair competence and will render him independent of private means. But the amount estimated by Sir Henry is one which, we fear, will give pause to many advocates of increased pay. He takes it for granted that each young officer should have, if he has not, £200 a year, allowance or private means and that sum is the minimum addition which must be given—not in the earlier stages but to the officer of proved efficiency and of matured experience. The number of such officers is put down as five thousand, which would mean an increase of a million sterling on Army expenditure instead of £150,000, the amount involved in Colonel Seely's scheme—"a substantial reversion to business principles, not mere tinkering."

Another point suggested by Sir Henry Craik is that the War Office might be persuaded to "abandon the system of pin-pricks by which the officers' position is made intolerable at certain junctures." He alludes to the "apathetic carelessness which either fails to make provision of officers' houses at all, or which charges prohibitive rents for those houses which are provided." Then again it would be well to banish the dilatoriness which leaves all changes of station to be announced so late as to cause the maximum of inconvenience and expense. "Official regulations as to those matters display a diabolical ingenuity of vexatious action which might well be curbed," though Sir Henry fears it is almost hopeless to expect sound methods and prompt business habits "in that maze of confusion and divided authority which is known as the War Office." Furthermore Sir Henry thinks the service might be made a little more attractive if we borrowed only a few simple expedients from France and still more from Germany. Even then the military profession, except to the Marlboroughs and Wellingtons, Robertses and Kitcheners, can never be lucrative; but it is contended that many of its burdens might be eased and its privileges enormously increased by the very inexpensive expedients which in Germany make the position of an officer one that has substantial advantages—in social status, in immunities and in general consideration. "These are not always to be measured in hard cash; but although they would cost the nation little they would help the officer much." It is a matter for congratulation that so impartial an advocate as Sir Henry Craik has arisen, for Sir Henry is in no way connected with the army, not even, we believe, remotely—so his appeal for fair play is all the more commendable.

In considering Sir Henry's suggestions doubtless the junior subaltern will think himself ungenerously treated. But Sir Henry has not disposed of his claim lightly. He believes that the parent, even of moderate means who sends his son into a profession is content to face a considerable outlay in the earlier years, and does, as a fact, face quite as large an outlay in the case of the Bar or of the Medical profession, as he is asked to meet in the Army. Sir Henry maintains that it is no advantage in a profession that its earlier stage should be made too easy as that attracts the sluggish parent or the ambitious boy and inevitably lowers its market value in later years. That may be, but the fag and the study in the military colleges, and before that, would seem almost sufficient probation and should entitle the youth who has passed his examinations creditably to a living wage. Instead of this however, Sir Henry Craik would reward and attract the subaltern of exceptional ability who gives evidence of special aptitude and in whose case the pecuniary difficulty is most marked, for "the ordinary subaltern is not worse off than his brethren of the same age in other professions." Yet Sir Henry is constrained to assert that the only real cure for the shortage of officers is to place the profession on a business footing. And there is is that he most strongly criticises Colonel Seely's project. His remedies do not go to the root of the evil, though such, as they are, are an advance upon anything which has been yet done. Yet he attaches little importance—and has reason—to any real remedy being found in the acceleration of promotion from the ranks. "Such promotion, given upon sound grounds and with adequate caution will be welcomed generally and certainly not least by the present class of officers." But it will not be found so efficacious as it is hoped in stimulating efficiency nor so heartily welcomed by the private in the ranks as those who do not know may imagine. And Sir Henry is justified in concluding that, though promotion from the ranks, if kept within bounds, will only alter, to a very limited extent, the position of officers as a class, commonsense will suggest possible difficulties if the system is carried too far. Sir Henry's observations and suggestions may not receive from the present Government the consideration they merit; all the same he has offered some constructive criticism which they may study to advantage.

THE NEW MARCONI CONTRACT. The House of Commons on Friday last agreed to the ratification of the new Marconi contract by 210 votes to 148 after Mr. H. Samuel, Postmaster-General, had explained the situation. He is reported to have said that the Admiralty was reluctant to undertake wireless telegraphy, but that if no reasonable private offer had been received the Goverment would certainly have undertaken the work itself. Mr. Samuel was further said to have made a lengthy defence of the contract and dwelt on the difficulties of a State undertaking, instancing the example of the South African Government, which after investigating other systems had asked to be allowed to participate in the contract. Mr. Asquith defended it, declaring that the Goverment would remain free to use any improvements science could suggest. This may seem in strange contrast to the statement made by the Postmaster-General the day before the mail left, in reply to a series of questions. But we may take it that the compact has only to do with construction and that the stations will be taken over and worked by Government, for Mr. Samuel said that the Government were of opinion that the stations of the Imperial chain now proposed to be established should be State owned, and not in the hands of private companies. The erection of such stations would not necessarily preclude the grant of licences to private companies to carry on a competing business along the same routes, and there was certainly nothing in the proposed compact with the Marconi Company which imposed any restriction on the grant of such licences, or had, indeed, any bearing of any kind on this question. The very fact that the stations of the Imperial chain would be owned by the Governments concerned, and would be conducted by State servants in the public interest and for the public profit, would necessarily have an important bearing on the course taken in this regard. To a question by Captain Faber:—"Are we to understand that the monopoly is to be permanent?"—Mr. Samuel replied: "No, sir. The hon. member is to understand nothing of the kind There will be no monopoly. The State will own its own stations, and will be able at any time in the future, if it wishes, to license private companies to compete with these. This is a matter which the Postmaster-General of the day would decide on the applications that come before him. Mr. W. Redmond asked if it was not a fact that these stations would not only be owned, but controlled and managed in every respect by the State alone, to which Mr. Samuel replied: "Yes, sir; absolutely"—answers which seem satisfactorily to dispose of the apparent inconsistancy of the two statements.

INDIA AND WHEAT ELEVATORS. THE interest, which is taken by the Government of India in the subject of wheat elevators, is shown by the publication of a bulky pamphlet by Mr. Frederick Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. This, it appears, is a considerably amplified edition of a pamphlet, which was published by the same author in 1909. Its object is to disseminate knowledge on a subject, which, it is felt, is not sufficiently considered on account of ignorance of the facts, and to stimulate discussion throughout the country, the author expressing his readiness to welcome expert criticism of his conclusions. The volume certainly provides plenty of material, a dissertation running to 79 good-sized pages being supplemented by copious appendices. Mr. Paton evidently is anxious that no one should be frightened by the apparent expense of installing elevators. It is usually supposed that the adoption of the elevator system would involve the immediate erection of elevators at all principal wheat centres. It is true that experiments in other countries have demonstrated that it pays to install the elevators on a large scale at the very start. Mr. Paton, however, does not regard this as essential. He points to the fact that although elevators were gradually taken up in North America, this did not prevent them from proving beneficial, and India, which is so much accustomed to tentative beginnings, may find such a course more suitable to her circumstances. There should be no difficulty in selecting stations at which to make a start. It is now accepted that an elevator may be profitably installed at a railway station from which 5,000 tons or more are annually despatched. There are 52 of such stations in India, and out of those twelve deal with an average annual quantity of over 35,000 tons. If it is desired to experiment, a start could very well be made at these twelve important places. Mr. Paton appears to be strongly of the opinion that it is considerations of cost, which cause the merchants to hold back, and it is not unnatural, he admits, that they should object to a change of which the cost is not known with exactness. But it must be borne in mind, he continues, that the export trade is concerned with only one-seventh to one-ninth of India's wheat crop. In other grain-producing countries it is a matter of history that elevators have replaced and are replacing all other appliances and structures for the storing and handling of wheat on a large scale, and that they have played a large part in inducing extended cultivation. Mr. Paton has very well succeeded if his only object is to provide material for discussion, and it is to be hoped that his pamphlet will re-awaken an amount of interest in Sind such as will stimulate the reluctant Karachi Port Trust and the railways.

THE NAVY. The first Lord of the Admiralty's most recent pronouncement on the naval policy he intends to pursue has caused keen disappointment to those who are interested in the vital safeguards of the British Empire. Mr. Winston Churchill is a strong man, a keen and far-seeing man, and a man of great individual personality, and by far the best First Lord—so far as he has gone—that a navy has had for a long time. He admits the gravity of the naval situation, admits the fact that Britain is losing in the race of naval supremacy, admits that the Canadian impasse is a grave matter, and yet he has done nothing further than accelerating the construction of three battleships. There must be something behind all this, and the only solution is that the little Englanders of the Government, who are eternally crying about "naval reduction" and "military economies" have got their own way and have bound down the First Lord to a margin which he knows is dangerous. At the moment the Mediterranean calls for immediate attention. There at least our naval force should be equal, if not superior, to a one-power standard whilst leaving a 50 per cent. superiority in Home waters. Our best service men—by that we mean men who are independent and not depending for their daily bread on the pay which the Government gives them—are agreed on that point, and yet we cannot command that superiority without withdrawing every capital ship we possess from every other point, leaving the defence of world-wide Empire to the winds. In 1917 Great Britain will stand at the mercy of her enemies unless adequate provision is made in the interim for her naval needs. Nearly all the criticism passed upon Mr. Churchill's shipbuilding programme has been devoted to the shortage in battleships. The announcement in a German military paper that the Ministry of Marine has in readiness a Bill for the provision of a new fleet of foreign service cruisers is a disagreeable reminder that in cruisers, the eyes of the fleet, the British Navy is even more deficient. Mr. Percival Hislam, in his little book on "The North Sea Problem," recently called attention to Lord Charles Beresford's formula that we needed five cruisers to every two battleships. As the full nominal battleship organisation of the Navy is 65, we need 162 cruisers for attendance upon them. But as Mr. Hislam points out even if we reckon every vessel, we have now on the list, including one that has been afloat for a quarter of a century and others that are not yet on the stocks, our total is only 93.

THE Legislative Department of the Government of India has now drafted the Motor Vehicles' Bill.

## CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

### THE PORT TRUST.

What I have written from time to time on the subject has doubtless relations familiarised your readers with the existing between the Calcutta Port Trust and the various activities of the foreign sea-borne trade. Those relations have never been altogether happy since the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, and the barefaced attempts of the Port Trust Executive to force the import trade into them from jetties. The Bombay man who has never been to Calcutta—there are probably many such even in these days of facile railway travelling—the position must be difficult to understand, and I need not apologise for a short explanation. The jetties lie to the north of that stretch of the Hooghly river, which is bounded by the Howrah Bridge, and is navigable by ocean going steamers. Contiguous lies the great business part of the town, containing all the merchantile offices, the banks, the go-downs, in fact the whole equipment of a vast modern emporium. The Kidderpore docks lie a couple of miles to the south, in a region that has only of recents years been populated and built over. It is therefore not the case in Calcutta that the dock have taken the place of the jetties as the docks in Bombay have been substituted for the old bunders. For many years after the Kidderpore docks were built the Port Trust could find very little use for them; and they threatened to become a veritable white elephant. Providentially in the hour of blackest night the Bengal coal trade came to the rescue. The rise of that trade is one of the romances of the industrial development of this city, but there is no need for me in this letter to relate it. Suffice it that the demand for Bengal coal for foreign export necessitated early and extensive accomodation in the port of Calcutta. This could not be found at the jetties, and the Port Trust offered with a great show of generosity one of their empty docks. The offer was accepted with gratitude, the leaders of the coal trade making light of the warning of some far-seeing critics that the proper place for the coal export berths was the west bank, or Howrah side of the river, because from there railway communication was direct with the collieries. But there were no berths in existence on that side of the river, and the need for accomodation was urgent. To get the export coal into the docks a wide detour had to be made, over the Jubilee Bridge at Hooghly, and the E. I. Ry. latterly also the B. N. Ry. coal waggons, had to be run over the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It was a cumbersome arrangement pregnant with delay and expense; but needs must when the devil drives. From the point of view of the Port Trust and the Government of Bengal it was a godsend, it saved the docks from ruin, and it helped to swell the receipts of a most expensive State railway.

### A CONFERENCE.

But to return to my muttons. The import firms would not go to the docks, persuasion and menace being alike lost on them. They refused to provide branch establishments at Kidderpore in order to please the Port Commissioner. The cost they declared was prohibitive; it would take all the guilt off their gingerbread. As if in revenge the Port Trust made the jetties the milch cow for the docks. To turn over from the Jetties was highly profitable, that from the docks quite the reverse. To bring the equipment of the latter up to date the Vice Chairman, who is the autocrat of the Trust, diverted the jetty revenue, with the consequence that improvements at the jetties were neglected until public clamour compelled the Commissioners to undertake them reluctantly and grudgingly. The result could be easily forseen by anybody who realised how rapidly the trade and commerce of Calcutta were extending. The existing jetties became too small and too few, and the belated, frantic efforts of Sir Frederick Dumayne to catch up with the merchantile requirements only succeeded in setting everybody by the ears. Since the London dock strike things have been in an awful mess, and the exasperation of the merchants have led them to enquire more critically than was their wont into the administration of the Trust. Before he went on leave in April last Sir Frederick Dumayne's reputation as an administrator stood very high; it has now gone down to zero. To make a long story short, the public bodies which protect the commercial and trading interests became convinced, as the result of their enquiries, that the whole system wanted overhauling, and they put it to Lord Carmichael that it was up to him to appoint a commission for that purpose. He agreed to the proposition on condition that a conference of the representatives of the recognised commercial bodies and the railways made a definite demand for such investigating commission. The conference was held yesterday at the Royal Exchange, under the auspices of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It had been notified in the public press that as the object of the conference had caused such widespread interest a portion of the hall would be reserved for the general public, who might like to hear what the delegates from twenty different associations had to say for themselves, but as the accommodation was limited the Secretary hoped that there would not be too heavy an inroad of the 'oi polloi. Wheather this friendly warning put a damper on public curiousity, whether there was really no such great public interest in the congestion at the jetties as some papers had tried to make out, or whether lastly the people were too busy making the most of one of the few fine days we have had this month, I cannot say, but the attendance of outsiders was exiguous, in the extreme. And even the few that did come did not remain long, for the entertainment was not violently exciting. The conference itself, however, was well attended by commercial, official, and railway representatives, and there was a deadly earnestness in the speeches that were made.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. C. Shorrock, the Vice President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Mr. A. M. Monteath, the President, who would have presided in the ordinary course, is away in Japan trying to come to some understanding with the Japanese Government to put an end to the cut-throat competition for the eastern shipping trade between the British India S. N. Co. and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Mr. Shorrock, being a true "Dis-cher" and nothing else, was a more appropriate president for the conference than Mr. Monteath would have been, and most of the delegates were secretly glad of the dispensation. The speech from the chair was short, crisp, and very much to the point. Did they want an investigating commission or not, if they did let them say so emphatically and unanimously. Personally he was convinced that an enquiry into the condition of the whole caboodle was badly needed. To this proposition there was a chorus of assent, the only stipulation being that no time should be lost in appointing the commission and letting it loose on a screaming hot scent. Besides the charman eleven gentlemen addressed the conference at more or less length. The representatives of the coal trade, the jute trade, the ocean shipping trade, the coasting trade were the most insistent on their disabilities, and as their innuehce is all powerful the Government are not likely to long delay the appointment of the commission which will be the second in our infant century to investigate the affairs of the Calcutta Port Trust. The outcome of the first was the repudiation of Mr. Apjohn the Vice President who came to grief over his *damnosa hereditas* the Kidderpore docks. People are wandering what will be the outcome of the second enquiry. The general belief is that the present constitution of the Trust will be reformed on the Bombay plan, and a Government official appointed as a whole time Chairman. Mr Bompas who goes Home on leave in a few days for six months, is the public fancy for the new billet. At the moment he is Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Mr. Finnimore Chief Secretary is to act for him during the next six months and the quidnues will have it that the engineer will be made the permanent incumbent as the Government believe that the work which the Improvement Trust have now to do is more in the line of an engineer than of a mere administrator. The Behgalees are alarmed by the change. They regard Mr. Finnimore as unsympathetic, and a fanatic of rule of thumb, whereas Mr. Bompas is quite the opposite. Be that as it may. The subordinates of the Port Trust are over joyed at the prospect of getting a Civilian as Chairman, especially a Civilian of the stamp of Mr. Bompas, one of the most popular in the whole Service. But all this is very much in the air. Sir Frederick Dumayne is due back from leave in October and he may be trusted to make a good fight for his own hand. Yet then he is over sixty, and if the Trustees vote him a decent pension, he may think discretion the better part of valour. He is certainly the most formidable obstacle in the Trust of a root reform of the constitution; he knows his price, and will demand the last pie.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We don't run to a college of commerce in Calcutta. We have no wealthy philanthropists to endow chairs in such an institution Europeons keep their money for *otium cum dignitate* in the homeland. Our wealthy Indians are either vakeels or zemindars, who do not go much on commerce. They are not greatly impressed by the plea that if the *badrlog* are to be saved from playing at sedition and political dacoity they must be taught the dignity of labour, and that Government service and the Bar are not the be-all and end-all of their existence. If therefore Bengalee youths are to be trained in the industrial arts, it is the Government that must supply the means at the cost of the general tax-payer. The Government of Bengal evidently think that this cannot be helped; for they recently appointed a committee of experts to find the best way. The report of this committee should have been published last year, but for reasons into which I need not enquire the incubation was unconscionably prolonged. However it is out at last, and it makes very interesting reading. The Committee consisted of Mr. Nathan, the Indian Civilian whose special metier is university-making Mr. Kuchler, late Director of Public Instruction, Bengal and Professor Everett,, Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Tchenical Institutions Bengal, They are all brave men and throug and neither the expense involved nor the indifferen material they found in their investigations turned them from the advocecy of an ambitious enterprise. They recommend the establishment of an institution, which at the start will contain the following department,

| | Number of Students. Day | Evng. Clas. | Clas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Engineering—Mechanical, Electrical, and Civil ... | ...300 | | 300 |
| Textile fabrics—Jute and cotton. | 70 | | — |
| Chemistry, for engineering, textile and *special students | ...*15 | | — |
| Printing ... ... | ...110 | | — |
| Commerce ... ... | ...140 | | 9 |
| For Women—Dress-making and millinery, and Commerce | ... 40 | | — |
| | 775 | | 309 |

The building to accommodate so many students and the staff required to teach them, together with the appurtenances of technical pedagogics, must necessarily be extensive, and the committee calmly propose that the Government of India do hand over their old Imperial secretariat and press, which is cheek by jowl with Government House. Lord Carmichael thought that, if he could get the Government of India to give him the old Imperial Secretariat for the Bengal Departments, he might convert Writers' Buildings into a Technological Institute, but the technical committee say that the place is too, small, and if they cannot get the Imperial Secretariat, then the Government will have to build an absolutely new house on the Birmingham plan. This will cost so much that the project will have to be shelved until the provincial governments are given control of their own revenues, and are permitted to impose taxation for public works. Even if the Technological Institute is given the Imperial Secretariat, there will have to be structural alterations costing at the lowest a lakh of rupees. The necessary equipment will swallow nine and a half lakhs more. The total annual expenditure works out to five and a half lakhs, but as certain present expenses will disappear and there will be an income of sorts the annual expenditure will thus be reduced to three lakhs. I am very much afraid that the order of our technical experts is much too tall for the Bengal Government to undertake single handed and from the general taxpayer point of view I don't think that so large an expenditure would be justified to obtain so little. However, public criticism of the scheme is invited, and

(Continued on page 9.)

# SOMALILAND DISASTER.

## DERVISHES ATTACK CAMEL COMPANY.

## ONE BRITISH OFFICER KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.

## HELP CALLED FROM ADEN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mr. Archer, the official administering Somaliland, sends the following despatch from Burao, dated the 9th instant:

The Camel Company was making a reconnaissance between Berbera and Odwein, when it was attacked by a thousand dervishes, who are believed to be advancing on Burao. Two men of the Company have arrived here and report that the commandant, named Corfield, is dead and an officer, named Dunn, has been wounded. Sixty men are reported to be dead.

The Company's retreat was cut off, so they formed a zariba. The maxim jammed.

The losses of both the dervishes and the friendlies were exceedingly heavy. I am proceeding with an Indian escort of twenty men and such friendlies as I can collect to attempt succour. I have ordered the Indian contingent at Berbera to proceed to our assistance in case we are able to retreat on Sheikh. I have also requested the Resident at Aden to send 300 troops to garrison Berbera".

A further despatch, dated the 10th. inst., says, "I joined the Camel Corps at two in the morning eighteen miles south east of Burao.

The dervishes, owing to shortage of ammunition, did not follow. Captain Summers, the commandant of the Indian contingent, who accompanied the reconnaissance to advise me regarding the military aspect of the situation, was severely wounded in three places, though not dangerously.

The commandant, Corfield, was killed at the beginning of the action. Dunn was not wounded. The Company's casualties are not accurately known, but are probably fifty. The dervishes numbered between one and two thousand rifles. They cleared the district of stock and the tribesmen are moving north. A relief fund will probably be necessary for those who have been left destitute. I consider an attack on Burao possible and shall evacuate it to-night. The Indian contingent is occupying Sheikh. A temporary hospital will be established."—Reuter.

ADEN, Aug. 11.

Three hundred troops have proceeded from Aden to Berbera owing to the report that a Camel Corps has been cut up in Somaliland.—Reuter.

[Burao is almost in the centre of the Protectorate being roughly one hundred miles from Berbera.]

### MILITARY VIEW IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 12.

Reuter's message regarding the trouble in Somaliland has caused much interest in military circles in Poona, though, as a matter of fact, there have been "rumours" of impending trouble floating about for some ten days past. Some doubt is cast on the utility of the force of 300 men sent from Aden. It is stated that more than one native regiment in the brigade is ready for service, should the business turn out a bigger affair than Reuter's message would appear presently to indicate. One officer, with whom the matter was discussed, expressed no surprise, saying that the preparations that had been made in certain quarters could leave no doubt in informed minds that there was trouble somewhere.

## GENERAL STRIKE IN MILAN.

### TROOPS HOLDING STRATEGIC POSITIONS.

MILAN, Aug. 11.

An overwhelming force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery is holding strategic points in Milan owing to the proclamation of a general strike by Syndicalist Socialists. A thousand bad characters have been arrested. The authorities believe that the strike will be a failure. —Reuter.

ROME, Aug. 12.

The strikers in Milan are resuming work.

Attempts to create a general strike in other centres, including Rome, have nearly everywhere been a failure.—Reuter.

## A NOTABLE FLIGHT.

### AUTOMATIC STABILITY CLAIMED TO BE SECURED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The French aviator, Captain Felix, who is famous for his flights in Morocco, has flown from Eastchurch to Boulogne in a biplane invented by Lieut. Dunne, which, it is claimed, has solved the problem of automatic stability. The biplane is in the shape of a broad arrow.—Reuter.

## THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

### AMERICAN'S MURDER OF A CHINAMAN.

SEOUL, Aug 11.

An American mine manager here, named Mason, has been sentenced to eighteen months for killing a Chinese employee who outraged Mason's daughter. Mason pleaded the unwritten law and has appealed.—Reuter.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

# INDIAN MOSLEMS.

## THEIR ANXIETY FOR TURKEY.

### LORD CREWE UNABLE TO DISCUSS POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Replying to a communication from the Vice-President of the Moslem League, Lord Crewe says he cannot undertake to discuss with the Committee the latter's view regarding the recent action of Turkey or its ultimate consequences. The Government, while fully sympathising with the religious sensibility and apprehensions of the Mussalmans in India, cannot regulate its policy in Europe by such considerations alone. Lord Crewe believes he is right in not attributing to the Committee such a claim but the Government has always recognised that the sympathies of Indian, Moslems are naturally drawn towards their co-religionists elsewhere in matters touching their common faith and the Government will always make it one of the objects of its policy to protect legitimate religious feelings from wanton attack.—Reuter.

## IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

### UNIONIST TEA AMENDMENT AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

During the discussion of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, Viscount Wolmer proposed the customary opposition amendment, reducing the duty on Empire-grown tea to 6d., Mr. Lloyd George, in opposing the motion, pointed out that it constituted a preferential tariff against China, one of Lancashire's best customers.

The proposal was rejected by 192 votes to 70.—Reuter.

## THE LATE COLONEL CODY.

### THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS AT FUNERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The coffin containing the remains of Colonel Cody was placed on a gun-carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery, which was followed by the band of the Black Watch, thousands of soldiers representative of all arms, and the entire Flying Corps, and moved in procession to the cemetery two miles away. The route was lined by crowds. A volley was fired over the grave.—Reuter.

## THE GREAT SCOURGE.

### GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

LONDON, Aug 11.

The manifesto of prominent doctors and of the Medical Congress drew attention to the alarming spread of venereal diseases in Great Britain and urged the consideration of the question of notification and adoption of the most modern methods to fight the scourge.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had agreed to hold an enquiry. The precise scope of the enquiry was being considered.—Reuter.

## THE APPEAL COURTS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. The memorandum accompanying the Bill says the increase of the Law Lords to six, as proposed by the Bill, is the first step necessary to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911.—Reuter.

## TSAR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 12.

The Tsar has telegraphed to King Charles congratulating him on the conclusion of peace. The Tsar says the result is an indubitable success for Rumania.

King Charles has replied thanking the Tsar for this fresh and infinitely precious evidence of his friendship.—Reuter

## GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Sir Robert Chalmers was received at Buckingham Palace to-day, and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Ceylon.—Reuter.

## SIR JAMES MESTON AT CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 12.

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, accompanied by Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary and Mr. Tyler, Collector, visited Christ Church College yesterday. His Honour was shown round the College by the Rev. M. S. Douglas, Principal. After visiting the College, His Honour inspected the Mission School site for proposed the Men's College, Hostel and other institutes connected with the S. P. G. Mission including the Christ Church Mission Workshop and the Girls' School maintained by the Zenana Mission. The next institution visited was Balika Vidyalaya (Hindu Girls' School managed by Dr. Sen. His Honour was here received by the board of trustees and shown round the school by Dr. Sen. A welcome song specially composed for the occasion was sung by the girls of the school. His Honour spoke to the girls of the different classes and was much pleased with all he saw and promised to help the school authorities in securing a suitable site for their school building.

The Hon'ble Lala Bishambhar Nath announced a donation of Rs. 1,500 in honour of Sir James Meston's visit to the school for a new hall to be known as Meston Hall. His Honour left this evening for Allahabad.

# BALKAN FRONTIERS.

## DECISION OF LONDON CONFERENCE.

### GREEKS LEAVE NEW BULGAR TERRITORY.

London, Aug. 12.

The Conference in London has agreed on a compromise regarding the Southern Albanian frontier between the claims of Greece and the demands of Italy and Austria.

The district of Koritza, which is strongly claimed by Greece, is assigned to Albania. The Conference has also agreed concerning the Aegean Islands.

The Conference at Bukharest closed amidst banquets and gatherings at which highly pacific speeches were made by the Greeks, Servians and Rumanians, all eulogising the equity and reasonableness of the settlement. The Bulgarian delegate, M. Toutcheff, confined himself to saying that he foresaw a future rapprochement between Rumania and Bulgaria.—Reuter.

### BULGARIA AND THE FUTURE.

#### KING FERDINAND'S STRANGE ORDER TO THE ARMY.

SOFIA, Aug. 12.

A Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, yesterday, in celebration of peace. King Ferdinand and his suite walked from the Cathedral to the Palace followed by cheering crowds.

King Ferdinand has issued an Army order in which he says, "The struggle which was provoked by the treachery of our late Allies would have been successful for us if our strength had not been paralysed by unforeseen political circumstances. We are exhausted, but not conquered."

The order concludes by exhorting the Army to return to peaceful occupations, and to prepare their children and grandchildren to complete, one day, the glorious work which they have begun.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

King Ferdinand's army order is regarded as expressing the actual sentiments of the country. It is remarked that while referring explicitly to the treachery of others, he says nothing uncomplimentary about Rumania.—Reuter.

## A GREEK EXODUS.

### BULGARS TO SUCCEED TO A DESERT.

SALONIKA, Aug. 11.

The Greek and Mussulman inhabitants of the territory allotted to Bulgaria are burning their churches, mosques and dwellings, and fleeing into Greek territory.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The exodus of Greeks from the country falling to Bulgaria is becoming formidable. The Greek Government has been obliged to organise special measures of relief, and hopes to be able to settle the bulk of the refugees in the plain of Demirhissar. The Bulgarians will succeed to a devastated desert.—Reuter.

### AUSTRIA OFFENDED.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.

The despatches exchanged by the Kaiser and King Charles have given great offence in Vienna. They are regarded as revealing long-suspected differences of opinion between Austria and Germany regarding the Orient, and as showing that Rumania no longer considers Vienna, but Berlin, as the central connecting link in the Triple Alliance. Count von Berchtold's Balkan policy is described as a fiasco.

The inspired *Koelnische Zeitung* declares that the action by European diplomacy against the Treaty of Bukharest is out of the question.—Reuter.

## PREMIER'S LONG INTERVIEW WITH THE KING.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Asquith had an unusually prolonged interview with the King on the eve of His Majesty's departure for Balmoral. The King is not expected back in town until the middle of October.—Reuter.

## GOVERNOR SULZER TO BE IMPEACHED.

The State Legislature of New York has adopted a motion in favour of the impeachment of Governor Sulzer.—Reuter.

## RANGOON ASSESSMENT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

Judgment has been delivered by a bench of the Chief Court, composed of the Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Young, in a reference made by the Judge of the Small Cause Court, arising out of a suit filed by the Rangoon Electric Tramways and Supply Co., Ltd., against the Rangoon Municipality, on the following two questions:—(1) Whether the machinery placed for use in a building is liable as such to taxation under Section 46 (1) (A) (a) of the Municipal Act; (2) if not, what is the principle to be applied in determining, when, if at all, it is liable to taxation under the provision. The reference was rendered necessary as the Municipal Committee in assessing the Electric Tramway and Supply Company had, in arriving at the gross assessable value, included the sum of Rs. 6,50,000, on account of machinery. The Court answered in the words of the Master of Rolls (Lord Esher), as used by him in the Tyne Boiler Works Company's case, as follows:—"Machinery which is on the premises to be rated, and which is there for the purpose of making, and which makes the premises fit for the purposes for which they are used, is to be taken into account in ascertaining the ratable value of such premises. It is not all things on the premises, or that are used on the premises, which are to be taken into account, but the things which are there for the purpose of making and which do make fit the premises for the particular purposes for which they are used."

# PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

## SUGGESTED REVISION OF RULES.

### TEXT OF LORD CREWE'S FIRST DESPATCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The following papers, relating to the Sitapur murder case, have been published:—

Telegram, dated June 30:—

From the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Viceroy (Home Department). Kheri murder case.—Your Home Secretary's letter of March 20. Please consult the United Provinces Government and report by telegraph as soon as possible the cause of delay until July in referring the appeal against the acquittal by the Sessions Court in February, 1912. Will you please also instruct the local Government to send by this week's mail direct to the India Office a printed record of trial and judgment of the Judicial Commissioner, and general question of procedure as to withholding or forwarding petitions for mercy.

Telegram, dated July 11:—

From the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency, the Viceroy. Sitapur murder case.—Please refer to my telegram of the 30th ultimo Please say if record has been sent and also please telegraph reply as quickly as possible to paragraph 1.

Telegram No. 209, dated Simla, July 14—From His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India. Sitapur murder case.—Your telegram, dated 11th July. The records were sent to the India Office by the mail of 3rd July, and we shall send a reply to paragraph 1 of your telegram of June 30 as soon as possible. The local Government has been consulted.

RECORD OF DATES.

Telegram No 214, dated July 18, 1-30 p.m.,

From His Excellency the Victory to the Secretary of State for India. Sitapur murder case.—Please refer to my telegram of the 14th July. The following important dates are reported by the United Provinces Government:—

February 22—Sessions Judge acquitted accused; March 13—Sessions statement prepared and signed by Sessions Judge; March 29—Sessions statement placed before Registrar of Judicial Commissioner's Court; April 9—after Easter holidays, Judicial Commissioner called for record and Police diaries; April 18—record arrived; April 19—Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner, passed order calling Public Prosecutor's attention to case; April 20—Public Prosecutor noted having addressed District Magistrate; May 3—District Magistrate prepared narrative of facts; May 8—forwarded it to Commissioner; May 15—Government received Commissioner's report; May 20—case referred to Legal Remembrancer; May 23—case received back and examined in Secretariat; May 25—Lieutenant-Governor ordered appeal to be preferred; May 29—Commissioner directed by telegram to submit sealed and certified copy of Sessions Judge's judgment; July 3—record and copy of judgment received from Commissioner by Legal Remembrancer; July 5—Government pleader directed by Legal Remembrancer to file appeal; July 10—appeal filed and admitted, August 16—appeal heard by Stuart and Kanhyia Lal, Additional Judicial Commissioners, and decided.

A detailed statement of dates with explanation of procedure is being sent by the Lieutenant-Governor to the India Office by this mail.

LORD CREWE'S PROPOSALS.

India Office, London, July 11 1913. Public No 175.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—In continuation of my telegram of June 30 1913, on the Sitapur murder case, I desire to invite the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the general question of the rules regarding the procedure to be adopted in connection with petitions for mercy from persons under sentence of death. The present rules are, I understand, those set forth in the circular from Your Excellency's Home Department to local governments, dated February 11, 1913, which supplement but do not altogether supersede those contained in the earlier circular of June 30,1909.

2. I am, as I need hardly say, fully alive to the desirability of preventing the submission of fruitless petitions to the Government of India entailing temporary reprieves in cases in which mercy is impossible and protracted anxiety as to the date of execution can only add to the suffering of the convict.

3. Nor do I overlook the fact that, under Sections 401 and 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, concurrent jurisdiction is given to the local and Supreme Governments in the matter of reprieves and commutations of sentence. But the existence of a right of appeal to the Supreme Government, which cannot without consultation with the local Government be fully apprised of the circumstances of a case and the general principle laid down in the memorial rules that a petition must be addressed to the local Government in the first instance, combined to produce in the mind the people the belief that petitions for mercy should be presented to the local Government in the first instance and that if the local Government reject the petition, it may be repeated in exactly the same terms through that channel to the Government of India.

4. On the particular aspects of the Sitapur case I do not desire to pronounce an opinion until I have received and considered the fullest information. But it may be that an exact observance of existing rules is not incompatible with results that leave in the public mind the apprehension that the action of Government has failed to comply with considerations of humanity,

PROVISIONS OF EXISTING RULES.

5. Under the present rules, a local Government should withhold a petition for mercy only when three conditions are fulfilled, namely, (in effect) (1) that the petition cannot reach the Government of India in time to allow 48 hours for consideration, (2) that there are no circumstances which, in the opinion of

(*Continued on page 8.*)

# CHINESE REFUGEES.

## SUN-YAT-SEN HIDING IN JAPAN.

### LEADERS OBTAIN GRUDGING ADMISSION.

TOKIO, Aug. 12.

Huanghsing arrived at Moji on a tramp steamer disguised. He was then conveyed in a launch to Wakamutsu, where he hid in the house of a colliery-owner who sympathised with the Southerners.

Sun-Yat-Sen landed after dark at Kobe. He is reported to be in hiding.

It is reported that the Government at first declined to permit the landing of the refugees; but later, on the representations of the Nationalists, decided to permit them, especially in view of the price which has been set on their heads.

It is understood that Sun Yat-Sen will not proceed to America but will collect funds in Japan to continue his campaign against Yuan-Shi-Kai.—Reuter.

### COMING FIGHT AT WOOSUNG.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated Aug. 11 says:

A combined attack upon Woosung is expected hourly. This morning six Chinese warships moved down the river from the Arsenal.

This afternoon the rebels attacked the Loyalists holding the Kiangwan station, but were defeated with heavy losses. Foreigners on the Kiangwan race course had a lucky escape.

The Government troops are advancing steadily on Nanking, on which the rebels are retiring.—Reuter.

## THE PRESS ACT.

### RECENT ORDER ON THE "COMRADE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

At the High Court, to-day before the Chief Justice, Mr. Norton, on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the *Comrade* of Delhi, said he was ready to file the copies of the pamphlet "Come over to Macedonia and help us" and asked His Lordship to appoint a Bench to hear his application. Counsel said that two days after the summons was issued on Mr. Mahomed Ali, calling upon him to attend the Court of the District Magistrate of Delni, and after a petition to this Court had been presented, Mr. Mahomed Ali had been peremptorily ordered to furnish, for the first time, the maximum amount of security under the Press Act, namely, Rs. 2,000, as keeper of the press in which that pamphlet was printed. He had not been allowed to print anything in his press until the security had been deposited. His Lordship granted the application.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CINEMA CENSORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think that all parents of whatever nationality will feel grateful to Mr. S. S. Mehta for his letter in your issue of to-day concerning some of the films, scarcely ever English, be it noted, exhibited, is some of the Bombay cinematograph theatres from time to time.

To Europeans this expose of the danger to the young from the contaminating influence of such degrading scenes as those mentioned, (and which are often touched up with a certain amount of comic element to obscure any possible moral lesson for good), must be particularly gratifying when emanating from one of Mr. Mehta's nationality. The pictures such as he mentions are calculated to give to the young and old of India anything but a high ideal of our Home life, etc., and therefore should be rigorously excluded from the cinema theatres programmes

Why should these caterers for the public be allowed to familiarize the minds of the young with the passions of lust, murder, etc., which can only have an evil effect, and which, in the case of the oriental, might tend to give an entirely false impression of European morals generally, for be it remembered, one never sees, these characters portrayed here except by actors of the white race. I think we may all feel confident that our Commissioner of Police will take steps to eliminate from the programme of any entertainment in Bombay all that could morally offend either young or old.—Yours, etc.,

A EUROPEAN PARENT.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

### ROAD OBSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I have read with interest your recent observations on "obstructions to pavements" etc., ending with the one in your issue of to-day It seems to me that the trouble begins very largely with the authorities, and not with the pedestrians. Where will you find a pavement which a pedestrian may get on to, and keep to uninterruptedly? Take even Lamington Road and Hugnes Road, to mention two of the best new roads in Bombay. In both you will find the pavement obstructed on either side by building operations, the pavement being used for weeks at a time for the cutting of stone etc., which should not be allowed. In other countries, when a builder is erecting a building and necessarily obstructs the pavement, he has to build a wooden branch pavement with a hand-rail, at his own expence I believe. Again if you turn to De Lisle Road, a somewhat important thoroughfare, you will find the pavement absolutely thrown out of use on both sides of the road by old drain or water pipes belonging to the Municipality. This has been going on for weeks. Whilst obstructions are caused with official knowledge, consent, or negligence the pedestrian can hardly be blamed for taking to the middle of the road. My remedy would be:

Firstly.—Clear obstructions of a lasting nature off the pavements. It is not momentary obstructions that count.

Secondly.—Keep them clear.

Thirdly.—Teach the Police Sepoys to direct pedestrians off the roads on the pavements and the result would be far more hopeful than at present.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. JAMES.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

# THE BENGAL FLOODS

## SCARCITY OF FOOD AT BURDWAN.

### ANOTHER DAM BURSTS NEAR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Although the floods have subsided, the situation in Burdwan has assumed a grave aspect. The food supply has, to an appreciable extent, been maintained by Indian noblemen, merchants and philanthropic bodies in Calcutta, but locally there is practically little or nothing to be had. The local market and the shops of the retail dealers in food stuffs have been destroyed. There is, however, a wholesale grain mart, where grain and other stores are obtainable only at exorbitant rates, which are beyond the slender means of any of those who are stranded and homeless. Had it not been for the timely assistance, which has come from Calcutta, the death-roll would have been increased by starvation. Another serious difficulty that has cropped up is the inadequate supply of fuel, coal and coke, which are used by all classes for cooking purposes, and which have for the time being been rendered useless owing to the same being damaged by the floods. What appears to be a very grave difficulty is the complete absence of pure drinking water, which is not available. This is due to the water-works being completely damaged, while the natural spring wells in the country have been polluted by the floods. As a result the distress of the people by the want of drinking water is most acute and heartrending. The railway employees, who are well supplied with food-stuffs from Calcutta, are also suffering from water and fuel famine.

FEARS OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Grave fears are entertained that, owing to the want be of drinking water, there will before long be an epidemic of cholera and malarial poisoning. Loss of cows and other species of cattle is said to have occurred on a wholesale scale. Some 50 to 60 cows have been saved.

The Maharaja of Burdwan and the District Magistrate have offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any one who would prove to have been the means of saving the life of a European engineer and his wife who were isolated. They are now quite safe.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon has cancelled his visit to Mymensingh and left Dacca on Monday, on route for Burdwan to visit the flooded areas.

But while the situation in the neighbourhood of Burdwan is apparently improving, the distressing news of a flood occurring within 18 miles of Calcutta, is received. It appears that closely following the bursting of the Damodar river bund, a few miles above Burdwan, another bund of the same river at Champandga (about thirty-one miles from Calcutta) has burst inundating the villages between Champadanga and Munshirhat, which is only eighteen miles from Calcutta.

AMTA RAILWAY LINES SUBMERGED.

The railway lines at Amta, an important station on the Howrah Light Railway, are reported to be under four feet of water for about three miles. It is reported by refugees that the court buildings and police station at Amta have been submerged. Although no one is known to have been drowned at Amta and the neighbourhood, large numbers of dead cattle have been seen floating in the water.

Telegraph posts in several places are reported to have come down. Trains are now running only upto Prosadpur (20 miles from Calcutta), on the Champadanga section and Burgatchi (15 miles from Calcutta) on the Howrah Amta Line.

COAL MINES SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

All the collieries in the Jeriah district have suffered in consequence of the floods. The worst sufferer is the Lakurka mine, where the floods rose to twenty-five feet on Friday. The incline gave way, and the mine was drowned out in an hour. The Saltore mine was also badly damaged, one of its three shafts being sunk on an island in the river Damodar. This island was swept clean, scarcely a tree being visible, and the wire rope-away, which facilitates the work of transport, was totally wrecked, it is reckoned that the output will be diminished by twenty per cent. in the next six weeks.

The other mines affected are, Jamadoba Union Kosoonda and Ramnugger. Lives were lost in the flooding of the Jamadoba mine.

It is calculated that, during the next four months, there will be a shortage of one hundred thousand tons per month in the coal railed to Calcutta.

## THE CAWNPORE RIOTS.

### RELEASE OF TWO MORE PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

Two more of those under arrest in connection with mosque riots were released this morning, leaving 112 still in confinement. It is believed that the trial of these will take place in different batches. A large number of Mahomedan barristers have offered their services in connection with the case. Mr. Mazhurul Haque from Bankipore is expected here.

A Police guard has been stationed near the mosque, which is being visited by every new arrival. The Telis temple, near the mosque, is also carefully guarded by the police.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam-us-Sazlain has given notice of a lengthy resolution which he will bring forward at the next meeting of the U. P. Council on the subject of the riot at Cawnpore. The resolution asks for the appointment of a mixed commission of high officials, Europeans, Hindus and Moslems, to publicly investigate the acts of the various bodies and persons concerned in the Cawnpore mosque affair, and the causes that had led to the serious loss of life.

Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, I.C.S., is to be placed on duty at Cawnpore as special magistrate to try the cases of those charged with participation in the recent riot.

# MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

## GUARDIAN AND WARD.

### STATUS OF THE JUDGMENT IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, Mrs. Annie Besant continued her arguments in the appeal preferred against the decision of Mr. Justice Bakewell regarding the two sons of Narayaniah, and submitted that Mr. Justice Bakewell's judgment would not be conclusive in the Chancery Courts in England, though its validity would be presumed. It would at least be only evidence and it must be the basis of new proceedings there, if its decree should be required to be enforced there. According to Dicey's "Conflict of Laws," page 347 the dual principle of effectiveness of judgment and territoriality formed a true test of jurisdiction. This test was recognised in 20 Bombay, page 495. The doctrine of effectiveness of judgment was also recognised by the Lord Chancellor in case of Hope vs. Hope, 46, English reports, page 542. Though the decision itself was against her, 29 Madras, page 254 was also in support of her contention on this point. The doctrine of effectiveness depended upon the residence. The minors' residence in the present case was in England. Trevelyan on "Minors" laid down that a guardian could not be appointed for a minor outside British India. The Guardian and Wards Act provided safe-guards against a guardian removing a ward out of the jurisdiction of the court, and this showed the anxiety of the courts to have minors within their jurisdiction. Residence could never be converted into domicile. Domicile gave only status and might come in where foreign judgments were concerned, but clause 17 of the Letters Patent could not be read as meaning domicile also.

FOREIGN GUARDIAN'S RIGHT.

Mrs. Besant next argued that a foreign guardian had no direct authority in England, and cited Dicey, page 475 Law Reports 2; Equity, page 714, 43 English reports, page 300. The Court of Chancery would recognise a foreign guardian only when satisfied with the competency of the Court that appointed him, and of the relations between guardian and ward. The Chancery Court would consult the wishes of minors before enforcing a decree of the kind as in the present case. The minors were now under English jurisdiction, and application could be made only to the Court of Chancery to bring them back. There was no section in the Civil Procedure Code to enforce such an order. The omission in Order 21, Rule 21 of the words "Recovery of wife," which were in the old Code, was significant, for a minor or a wife was held 'good' or 'chattel' to be seized and handed over as other movable property involved in a decree. Again Order 32, Rule 5, required minors to be represented by a guardian in a suit against them or a suit which concerned or affected them. In the present case the minors had not been represented at all, and on that ground alone the decree must be rescinded.

Mrs. Besant next dealt with the cases of Hope vs. Hope 43 English reports and Willoughby in 30 Chancery Division.

At this stage the Court adjourned for the day.

MANDATORY INJUNCTIONS.

Mrs. Besant resumed her arguments this morning. On the question of jurisdiction, she again submitted that section 55 of the Specific Relief Act, which dealt with mandatory injunctions required that the order given must be capable of enforcement. She herself had no legal statusto apply to the Court of Chancery and no officer of this court could arrest the bodies of the boys under a so-called "comity of nations" Even criminals could not be so dealt with except under extradition.

The decision in 12 Allahabad 213, on jurisdiction, she submitted was wrong. No bench or court whatever could confer jurisdiction on a court which did not inherently possess it. Dr. Barnado's cases dealt with habeas corpus under which a child was only released from unlawful custody, but not committed to any other custody. The cause of the action in the present case did not arise in India, but in Sicily. If the learned Judge's finding was correct, the undertaking, if such existed at all, was broken only there. The assignment of minors by a father could not be considered as a contract, for no contract was possible with reference to human beings as objects. There was no truth in the present case, as the boys had been removed with the father's consent.

Next Mrs. Besant moved for the admission, as evidence a letter written by herself to Mr. Wadia, which explained the incident that had taken place at the interview of January 19 1912, and dealt with the evidence on this point. In this connection, she appealed to Their Lordships to acquit five respectable persons of whom Sir Subramania Iyer was one, who had given evidence in regard to the interview, of the stigma that attached to them under the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell.

Mrs. Besant next passed on to the question of the extraordinary jurisdiction of the court, and was submitting that under the Guardian and Wards Act, no suit could lie for the recovery of the custody of minors.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

## EXAGGERATED AFFAIR AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

The Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam wires from Karachi as follows:—"Regarding the message of yesterday about the demolition of a mosque within the precincts of the City railway station, the place in question was a praying platform and not a mosque. The action was due to a mistake. Matters have been satisfactorily settled and there is no further excitement."

IT is intended to consolidate the Local Authorities Loan Act and Bills amending it.

## PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

(Continued from page 7.)

the local Government, would be likely to cause the Governor-General in Council to take a different view of the case, and (3) that the case has not aroused considerable public interest.

6. I understand the convenience, as a departmental rule, of the third condition, but its terms seem to me to suggest two necessary criticisms.

7. In the first place a convict whose case has not happened to arouse considerable public interest is obviously entitled to just as much consideration as one whose case has been freely discussed. Secondly, even if we are to accept as a criterion of the amount of consideration due in such a case, the accident that the conviction has attracted the attention of public speakers or journalists, it is clear that a case may occur in which while the fact of condemnation by a court of justice has passed unmarked, the circumstances attending the treatment of a resulting petition for mercy may be such as to give rise to much discussion. But this possibility is not suggested for the consideration of the local Government by the use of the past tense in the rule.

8. The criterion laid down seems to me fundamentally unsound, and I should prefer to substitute some such phrase as: "That the case is not one in which either the nature of the crime or the history of the trial or of the petition for mercy render the matter one on which the Supreme Governm nt should be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion."

### EQUALITY OF ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS.

9. I turn now to the second condition. When the local Government after full and conscientious consideration of an appeal for mercy has come to the con clusion that the sentence should take its course, thatGovernment is in a somewhat difficult position when required to decide whether circumstances exist which may lead the Government of India to take a different view. And it may be felt by the public that, as the condition is now expressed, the convict's right of access to the Supreme Government is dangerously restricted.

10. The provision of the Criminal procedure Code which allows a local Government to appeal to a High Court against an acquittal by a lower court, a provision unknown to English Law, renders it necessary that a person thus convicted after previous acquittal should be allowed an opportunity of petition to an authority other than that which sanctioned the appeal. As the Code confines to High Courts, the trial of European British subjects upon a capital charge the provisions so far as they relate to capital charges which allow an appeal to the High Court from an acquital in a trial before a Court of Sessions, apply in effect to natives of India also, but although a native of India may be condemned to death by a judicial procedure which would have been applied in exactly the same form to a European British subject, equality before the law is really maintained by the provision that no person can suffer the sentence without that sentence being either pronounced or confirmed by a High Court none the less this fundamental fact is easily misunderstood. If a native of India appeals on a death sentence (pronounced by a High Court) after previous acquital in a lower court the apparent difference between the treatment accorded to natives of India and to Europeans lendsitself to criticism of a mistaken kind and strengthens the case for giving to persons thus condemned the fullest opportunities to petition to the Supreme Government.

### APPEALS AFTER ACQUITTAL IN LOWER COURT.

11. I would then recommend to Your Excellency's Government the revision of the second condition in the light of these remarks, and while I do not at present desire to suggest any exact form of words, I think it necessary that the wording adopted should make it clear that the position must invariably be forwarded if it relates to a case in which the death sentence has been passed by a High Court on an appeal preferred by the local Government against an acquittal in a lower court.

12. The first condition has been laid down after very full discussion in the past, and I have no criticism to offer upon its terms which must of course be read, with the direction that, unless the second and third conditions amended, as suggested, are fulfilled, the local Government must forward a petition, and, if necessary, postpone the execution in order to give Your Excellency's Government, with whom the ultimate responsibility in such matters must reside, time to come to and communicate your decision.—Yours, etc., CREWE.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Captain A. K. Norris, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Burma Division, vice Captain W. R. Daniell, 123rd Rifles.

Captain H. T H. Harris, 92nd Punjabis, to be officiating Station Staff Officer, Mandalay.

Captain M. S. Howett, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred from Burma to Chitral.

REGIMENTAL.

43rd Regiment.—Captain W. J. Bovill to be officiating Quarter Master.

10th Lancers—Captain E. C. Braddyll to be officiating Squadron Commander.

105th Lt. Infantry.—Captain A. Delme-Radcliffe to be officiating Double Company Commander.

39th Central India Horse—Captain D. Le G. Pitcher, Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain J. F. Todd, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lt.-Colonel W. D. Daunt granted leave.

2nd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. W. E. Kidner, R.E., Company Officer, to be Company Commander, vice Captain F. D. Irvine, R.E., appointed to the Australian General Staff.

108th Infantry.—Major C. S. Fellows, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. P. Strong relieved.

83rd Lt. Infantry.—Captain G. D. S. LeMessurier, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Captain B. E. A. Pritchard deceased, and to continue to officiate as 2nd-in-Command until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut A. K. Park, 1st Bn. 10th Gurkhas, 1 year ex India—General. Lt.-Colonel C. E. Baynes, 32nd Lancers, 6 months 28 days, ex India, combined.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### HIGH COURT.

### ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Abdulla Kara filed a suit against Sadanand Jagannath and others, for the recovery of Rs. 3,484, being damages for alleged breach of contract. The hearing of this suit was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Rangnekar, instructed by Messrs. Manecklal and Co., was for the plaintiff; and Mr. Moonsuf, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, defended.

The plaint showed that about the month of February, 1910, the defendants having obtained a contract from the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the canstruction of a large tank and dam works at Jamboly near Kalian, were in need of blasting powder, sand and other materials. About July, 1910, at the request of the defendants, he agreed to supply the defendants and they, in turn, agreed to buy form the plaintiff.

The plaintiff said that the quantity of blasting required to excavate the foundation of the dam works of the tank and other works in connection therewith was 1,500 maunds. He accordingly obtained a license for the manufacture of the required powder at Jamboli, from the Collector of Thana, and purchased certain materials which were taken possession of by the defendants at Jamboli. The defendants in violation of the agreement did not allow the plaintiff to manufacture any blasting powder and declined to take delivery of the powder from the plaintiff. It was further stated that in November, 1910, the plaintiff at the request of the defendants, procured for them 5,000 baras of sand being a portion of the sand which was required by the defendants for the building of the dam and other works. The defendants agreed to pay him a commission of Rs 2,000 in respect of the purchase, and accordingly the defendants had, in consequence of the plaintiff's exertions obtained delivery of over 5,000 baras of sand at the agreed rate. The defendants had paid the plaintiff Rs. 594 on account of brokerage and the balance of Rs, 1,405 still remained unpaid. They falsely claimed that Rs. 594 was a personal loan to the plaintiff and they had filed a suit against the plaintiff in the Small Causes Court for the recovery of that amount with costs. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the defendant be decreed to pay him the amount claimed and Rs. 2,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from February 1, 1911.

The first defendant denied the allegations in the plaint and said that there might have been some sort of a contract between the plaintiff and the firm of Jiva Cooverji which was a distinct firm and the suit was brought to harass him and Jews Cooverji.

After recording the evidence, the case was postponed.

### KASAI MOHLLA MOSQUE.

Piran Hassan filed a suit against Gulam Mahomedshah Mahomed Patell and four others, the hearing of which was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Davar, was for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Jafferbhoy, defended.

The plaintiff was the Mutavali of a mosque in Bombay known as the Kasai Mohlla mosque, and had been appointed as such by the headman of the Kasai Jamat on November 24, 1912. The first and second defendants convened a meeting of a few members of the Jamat at the residence of the first defendant on May 27, 1912, without specifying the object for which the said meeting was convened. Only a few relations and friends of the defendants attended, and at the meeting tha first and second defendants claimed the right to appoint Mutavalis of the said mosque and purported to appoint defendants Nos. 3, 4 and 5 as such. Though the defendants were fully aware of the plaintiff's appointment as Mutavali, they did not in any way dispute that fact at the meeting. The defendants had falsely alleged that the meeting represented the whole Jamat, and they had all combined to give notices to the tenants of the mosque properties, preventing them from paying rents to the plaintiff. The first and second defendants, as Patells of the Jamat, also called upon the tenants to pay the rents to defendants Nos. 3, 4 and 5, although, as Patells of the Jamat, the first and second defendants had no right to interfere with the recovery of the rents. It was further said that the defendants had also given notices to such members of the community who were professional butchers and were contributing to the sale proceeds of bones for the support of the mosque, preventing them from paying the said sale proceeds to the plaintiff, and actually requiring them to pay the money to defendants Nos 3 4 and 5. The plaintiffs contended that the first and second defendants as Patells of the Jamat had no right to appoint Mutavalis or to convene any meeting for the purpose of appointing such Mutavalis. The plaintiff apprehended that unless the defendants were restrained from interfering with his management, a great deal of the mosque properties would be lost to the mosque. He, therefore, prayed that it might be declared that the first two defendants, as Patells of the Jamat, had no right to appoint Mutavalis or to convene any meeting for the purpose of such appointment. Also that it might be declared that he was the duly elected Mutavali of the mosque. He further prayed that each of the defendants should be restrained by an injunction of the court from interfering with his management of the mosque and the properties and the recovery of the rents and profits and other income. He prayed that he or some other person should be appointed as the receiver of the properties and of the rents and other income pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

The first two defendants said that the suit against them was not of a civil nature, was not maintainable, and that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant the relief claimed. They said that they were the acknowledged Patells of the Kasai Mohlla Jamat and it was their duty to convene the meeting. They urged that they had been vexatiously made parties to the suit and hence it should be dismissed with costs.

The defendants Nos, 3, 4 and 5 stated that the suit was not of a civil nature and the court had therefore no jurisdiction to try it. The right of appointing Mutavalis was vested in that Jamat and had been exercised by that Jamat. They prayed that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief claimed and, therefore, that the suit should be dismissed with costs. By consent, the case was referred to Mr. Cajiji as Special Commissioner.

### APPEAL AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The appeal made by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy against the Government of Bombay was disposed of yesterday by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Batchelor.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Weldon, appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, defended.

By a notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of January 5, 1911, the Government ordered the acquisition, on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, of a piece of land measuring 3,482·80 square yards, situated on the extreme end of Valpakadee Road. It was of an irregular shape and was bounded on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the west by other lands belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy, the claimant, and on the south-east by the Valpakadee Road. There were no buildings on the land. Mr. R. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay, awarded Rs. 49,005-12 compensation. The Complainant did not accept the award and a reference was made to the High Court, under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act. The reference was heard by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, who increased the rate of Rs. 12 per square yard, awarded by the Collector, by 8 as., and gave the claimant his costs. Against that decree, the claimant made the appeal.

After the arguments of Mr. Campbell, and without calling upon the other side, their Lordships held that the award of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, was reasonable. They thought that the judgment of the lower court should be affirmed. They, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs.

### BANDRA CREEK FISHING RIGHTS.

### THANA COURT'S DECISION.

There stood four regular lines of fishing stakes in the Bandra creek from ancient times, but on the advent of the Bombay Gymkhana Boat depot at the Bandra Railway Bridge, the line of stakes that was to the east of the railway but very close to the bridge was given up. From the time of the construction of the causeway and the railway lines these fishing stake-sholders enjoyed this right undisputed and undisturbed. The mode of fishing with nets tied to the stakes did not prevent others from fishing in the creek. Non stakeholders carried on their business with other kind of nets different from those that are tied to stakes but they did not interfere with the current of water that drew fish to the nets of stake-holders. If these priciples were not respected and if one fished in opposition to the other, there would be no business. From the above it will be observed that fishing in the Bandra creek was not monopolised by the stake-holders at all as has been represented from time to time.

The Collector of Thana, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., gave a careful hearing to the appeals of these fishermen. He visited the spot in December 1909 and passed certain orders to keep the peace with these people. The stakeholders respected the orders, but those that created the new lines of stakes to the further east of the Railway Bridge were not satisfied and instituted a law suit in the Thana Civil Court. The malcontents, some of whom had no stakes at all and some who had sold their rights to others tried to establish their right but failed, vide copy of judgment reproduced below:—

### JUDGMENT.

The plaintiffs sue to obtain a declaration of their right of fishery at the line of stakes shown in the map Exh. 26 to the east of the B. B. C. I. Railway line across the Bandra Mahim creek, and they also pray for a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing the plaintiffs' right of fishing at those stakes at all times i. e., both at the flow and ebb tides.

They allege that their stakes to the east of the railway bridge and the defendants' stakes to the west of the bridge have existed from ancient times, but the defendants commenced obstructing the plaintiffs' vahivat and so disputes arose between the parties and the matter having gone before the Collector statements of the parties were recorded before the resident magistrate of Bandra in which the plaintiffs stated under protest that they would fish at the stakes only at the flow tides, but no such restriction of their right which existed at common law and by long user could legally be placed.

Defendants contended by Exhs. 6 and 21 that the stakes with respect to which the right was claimed by the plaintiffs are not old ones, that the old line in which both the plaintiffs and defendants had stakes was near the railway bridge to the east of it, but the plaintiffs having given up that vahivat have fixed stakes in a new place, which is a good deal to the further east of the bridge, with a view that they should get the whole fish and the defendants should not get any, that the defendants are acting in obedience to the order of the Collector while the plaintiffs are not doing so, but as the Collector had taken the written consent of the parties to the order issued by him the plaintiffs cannot act against it and so were not entitled to bring this suit, that the suit cannot be in its present form and the Collector was a necessary party and the plaintiffs are not entitled to get the injunction against the defendants.

The following issues were framed by Mr. Sanjana, the then joint sub-judge.

1. Whether the plaintiffs are or are not bound by the arrangement arrived at before the resident magistrate, Bandra, referred to in the plaint.

2. Whether the plaintiffs have a right, prescriptive or otherwise, to fish at the spot claimed both at ebb tide and flow tide.

3. Whether their putting the net at the spot in dispute at ebb tide would seriously interfere with the rights of the fishery holders to the further west.

4. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the reliefs claimed or any of them.

### FINDINGS.

1. Are not bound.
2. Plaintiffs have no right as claimed by them either by prescription or otherwise.
3. Yes.
4. No.

### REASONS.

The plaintiffs and defendants are fishermen and they catch fish in the creek between Mahim and Bandra by putting nets at the stakes fixed in certain places in the creek. The places at which these stakes have been fixed are shown in the map Exh. 26. It will appear from this map that across the creek shown in the map there is one causeway and one railway bridge, and in the creek there are four spots holding lines of stakes fixed for fishing. Of these one that is to the east of the railway bridge is the line of stakes to which the present suit relates. Of the remaining three lines of stakes two are to the west of the railway bridge and midway between that bridge and the causeway that is to the west of them and the last line is to the west of the causeway. The first line of stakes on the west side of the railway bridge admittedly belongs to the defendants and it is admittedly an ancient one. The right of the defendants to fish at these stakes is thus undisputed. The defendants deny that the stakes in dispute are ancient ones. Their case is that there existed formerly a line of stakes to the east of the railway bridge but it was nearer to the bridge than the line which is now in dispute, and in that line both the defendants as well as the plaintiffs had stakes and they all fished at their respective stakes in the same line, but since the establishment of the European Yacht Club, they removed that line of stakes to the west of the bridge. It is not the case of the plaintiffs that there ever existed two lines of stakes on the east side of the railway bridge.

### LINE OF STAKES IN DISPUTE.

The line of the stakes in dispute, therefore, is the old line, the existence of which is admitted by the defendants or is a new one that has come into existence recently as alleged by the defendants. According to the defendants in the old eastern line of stakes the plaintiff No. 1's father also had his stakes and a place of fishing at those stakes, and for this they rely upon Exh. 31 which is a registered deed of agreement. This deed and Exhs. 56 and 57 show that the plaintiff No. 1's father had enjoyment of his stakes on the east side of the bridge, but he having sold them to another person there is no existing right left in him now. The plaintiff No. 1 does not admit that his father had any stakes in the line of stakes in dispute. It must follow therefore that the line of stakes now in dispute is not the old line to which Exh. 31 related. The plaintiffs' pleader even accepted the position that Exh. 31 did not relate to the line in suit, because were he to say otherwise it would at once follow that according to the agreement Exh. 31, the owners of the eastern line of the stakes had no right to catch fish at the ebb tides which is the right for which the plaintiffs are now fighting with respect to the stakes in dispute. That there was once a line of stakes to the east of the railway bridge belonging to the defendants, but it has ceased to exist is also admitted by the plaintiffs' witness No. 50.

### QUESTION OF ANTIQUITY.

I think it must be held, therefore, that the stakes in suit are not ancient stakes as alleged by the plaintiffs. Plaintiff No. 1 states that he had inherited the right to catch fish at the stakes in suit from his father-in-law and uncle. But the evidence of the witness No. 50 of the plaintiffs contradicts the plaintiff No.1 by stating that the plaintiffs' father-in-law had no stakes in a line different from that in which the plaintiffs' father had stakes and also by stating that the plaintiff No. 1's uncle had no stakes separate or different from those of the plaintiffs' father. Plaintiffs' other witness Exh. 51 has contradicted witness No. 50 by stating that there never existed two lines of stakes on the east of the railway bridge. The 3rd witness of the plaintiffs is only the father-in-law of plaintiff No. 3. The evidence of the plaintiffs' witnesses is thus too unsatisfactory and unreliable to prove that the stakes in suit are really ancient ones as alleged by the plaintiffs. There is not a scrap of paper to prove that they are really ancient ones or that the plaintiffs' ancestors had really any enjoyment of them. It appears that plaintiff No. 1 had tried to establish his right of fishery against his father's vendee but having failed in his attempt in the vahivat suit (Exh. 32) which the vendee had brought against the plaintiff No. 1 and others they are now trying to set up and establish a new line of stakes for them.

I am therefore of opinion that the plaintiffs have failed to establish that they have obtained a right of fishery at the stakes in suit by prescriptive or in other words by long user creating a presumption of grant from the cause. Without such long user the plaintiffs may fish no doubt in a navigable river at any place they like, provided they did not thereby disturb others in the enjoyment of similar rights or rights acquired by long user. In the present case the plaintiffs don't say that at the stakes in question they claim a right to fish in common with the defendants or any other persons at large. What they have claimed is the exclusive right to fish at the stakes in question to the exclusion of every one else, and it is the declaration of such a right which they have claimed. For the establishment of such a right it is useless to say that the creek being a public property the defendants have no right to obstruct themThat the plaintiffs have sought the relief claimed on no other ground than the one of ancient user and custom is clear from the statement of plaintifff No. 1 made in his examination before the settlement of issues. Therein he has stated (Exh 33) "I don't mean to say that any one can fish anywhere in the creek at his sweet will. All I say is that every one should exercise right according to previous vahivat which has come down from ancestors."

### NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE.

Plaintiffs' witness No.50 has again admitted that if one were to fish on the east-side of the stakes in question less fish would be got by fishing at the stakes in question. The same result must therefore follow with respect to the defendants' stakes to the further west. It was not proved by the plaintiffs who claim a right to fish to the east of the defendants that even though they had no right by prescription the distance between them (the two lines of stakes) was so great or the damage done was so negligible that the defendants had no right to obstruct them. In fact the plaintiffs had never tried to loose their claim on any other ground than that of a right acquired by long user and the defendants' right on the other side being admitted any injury, however small to their right would in my opinion be a sufficient justification on their part for obstructing the plaintiffs in the doing of the act causing such injury. It is admitted by the defendants that they have no objection to the plaintiffs' catching fish at the stakes in suit at flow tides and there is nothing to show that they had obstructed the plaintiffs in fishing at the stakes in question at the flow tide.

The plaintiffs are not therefore entitled to get a declaration that they are entitled to catch fish at the stakes in question at all times i.e. both at the flow as well as ebb tides. They are not, therefore, entitled to any injunction also in this suit.

As to the bindingness of the order of the Collector, no order has been produced in this case. I don't think, therefore, that there was any order of the Collector which prevented the plaintiffs from seeking to establish their right as against the defendants by the legal remedy of a regular law suit.

In conclusion I may observe that the refusal of the defendant No. 3 to take the special oath that was offered to him by the plaintiffs need not weigh with us much. It must be remembered that this application was made after the plaintiffs had exhausted all their evidence, and one might say after they had become quite hopeless about their success in the case. The defendant had again refused to take the oath for quite cogent reasons.

On the whole therefore I am of opinion that the plaintiffs are bound to fail.

I order, therefore, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to get a declaration that they have a right to catch fish at the stakes in suit at all times i.e. both at the flow and ebb tides, though they may fish there at flow tides, and that they should not be granted the injunction asked for.

Plaintiffs should bear their own costs and pay those of the defendants.

### SHORT CAUSES.

At the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, disposed of the following Short Causes:—

#### CLAIM ADMITTED.

Mr. Rangneker appeared on behalf of his client, Jiwabhai Maganlal, and prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,526 with interest at 7 1-2 per cent. against the defendant, Khoja Harji Ganesh.

The defendant appeared in person and admitted the claim. His Lordship passed a decree as prayed for, with interest and costs.

#### COMMISSION AGENT'S DISPUTE.

Shri Kishan Badri Narayen, a firm, sued Takhand Hanotram and others to recover Rs. 5,631.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the plaintiffs.

Counsel stated that the suit was on commission agency account. The plaintiffs were carrying on business in Bombay as commission agent. They acted as the agents of the defendants, and entered into transactions of cotton, wheat and linseed. They also paid certain hoondis at the request of the defendants.

After recording the evidence of the plaintiffs' *munim*, the Court passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

#### CLAIM OVER A TRANSACTION.

Mr. J. D, Davar appeared on behalf of Tulsiram Ramsarup a firm, and prayed for a decree for Rs 15,520 against Baldevsha Mamraj and others.

It was stated that the plaintiffs carried on business as commission agents and *paka aditya*. In March 1910 the plaintiffs on behalf of the defendants bought and sold linseed and cotton and the claim was on that transaction.

His Lordship granted a decree as asked for with interest and costs.

#### SUIT ON MORTGAGED PROPERTIES.

In the suit filed by Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum against Bai Hirabai, Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff.

Counsel stated that the deceased, Noor Mahomed Cassum, at the request of one Bai Ratanbai lent Rs. 45,000 to one Dyal Mulji on November, 12, 1908, on three mortgaged properties. The properties were situated on the Port Trust ground at Mandvi. Both of them failed to pay the amount, and Noor Mahomed, the plaintiff, obtained Letters of Administration. Ratanbai was dead and the defendant was her only daughter and heiress. In the mortgage account, only Rs. 5,000 was paid in three instalments, and Rs. 20,000 was obtained by selling one property. Other properties in the hands of the defendant were to be sold by the Improvement Trust for the recovery of their rent. The plaintiff stopped the sale of those properties and they paid the rent to the Improvement Trust. Afterwards, the Municipality claimed their taxes, etc., and that claim was also paid by the plaintiff. The plaintiff now sued for all these expenses, and counsel said that the suit should be sent to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

His Lordship passed the order as applied for.

#### INSTALMENTS ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

In the suit filed by Haseinali Hakimji against Haiderali Hooseinbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. J. D. Davar defended.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the suit was on a promissory note. The defendant admitted that he had written the note, but it was arranged orally that the amount should be paid by instalment of Rs. 200. Regarding the interest no objection was taken by the defendant, and the plaintiff also dropped that question.

The Court, after hearing the defence, passed a decree for Rs. 2,628 with interest and costs. It was further ordered that the decreed amount should be paid in two instalments, the first amount within two months and the second half within the following two months

#### LAND-ACQUISITION.

The Hon. the Advocate-General sued Munshi Mahomed Hasam Makba and others.

Mr. Nicholson, who represented the plaintiff, said that the defendants were Mushavers of the Juma Masjid. Recently, the Collector of Bombay, in terms of the Land Acquisition Act, acquired two properties belonging to the Masjid. The Collector awarded compensation of nearly Rs. 17,000. The defendants were the trustees and they were unable to receive monies on immoveable porperty. The defendants, therefore, asked for an order for the court to receive the money and invest the same in immoveable porperty; further, for the costs in the suit as well as in the proceedings before the Collector. Counsel said that the costs should come out of the funds.

His Lordship passed the order.

#### CLAIM BY PAKA ADITYA.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for Harnundram Fulchand, a firm, and asked for a decree against Devidas Gasiran, another firm.

It was stated that the plaintiffs were acting as the *paka aditya* and commission agent for the defendants. They claimed Rs, 82,866 from them.

The Court passed a decree as prayed for.

## POLICE COURT.

### PERSONATING A POLICE SEPOY.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday sentenced Goolam Jan to one month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of personating a police sepoy and trespassing into anothers house and also fined Mailaskhan Bajakhan Rs. 30 for abetment of the above offence. According to the evidence, the first accused obtained a police sepoy's chaphais and trespassed into a house with a view to obtaining certain money alleged to be due to a friend of his.


## Another Miracle.

**The miracles performed by Little's Oriental Balm are almost countless. Men and women who have become crippled by the horrible agonies of Rheumatism are throwing away crutches, canes and bandages and walking free with the elastic step of youth**

**Rheumatism in the back or shoulders, in the arms or legs can be instantly relieved and cured by the application of Little's Oriental Balm well rubbed in. Don't allow your joints to become stiff—don't let your muscles ache—don't permit your life to be made miserable when this proven remedy will drive all the pain away!**

**If you have tried other so-called remedies without relief, remember that Little's Oriental Balm has a wonderful record for curing cases where all else has failed. It will cure your Rheumatism.**

**Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.**

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.


## PETITIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

### AMENDED RULES.

A Press Note issued last evening gives amended rules for the preparation and submission of petitions to Government:—

Except in the cases of parties whose rank may entitle them to correspond with Government through vakils, petitions to Government made by or through agents will be left unnoticed.

Petitions will be received, either through the Post Office or in a box which will be affixed for the purpose outside the Secretariat door and which will be opened daily (Sundays and public holidays excepted) by the Separate Department, and the petitions distributed to the different departments of the Secretariat.

Anonymous petitions will be disregarded.

All petitions on Government should be written as concisely as the nature of the case admits of. If they are found to be unnecessarily prolix, or to be couched in unintelligible, exaggerated or disrespectful terms, they will be returned for amendment to the parties submitting them

Petitions of appeal preferred by parties to civil and political suits should invariably be submitted in English. Petitions on other matters may be either in English or in any of the vernacular languages of this Presidency. Those written in any of the vernacular languages, when not accompanied by English translations, will be rendered into the latter language by the Oriental Translator to Government before being placed before His Excellency the Governor in Council; but manuscript petitions in the Modi character in which the words are not properly separated and the sentences punctuated wherever necessary by means of the marks (Full stop....), Mark of interrogation.....!) will be returned to be senders to there drafted.

Petitions will not be received by Government regarding any matters which from the subject of judicial proceedings in the Courts, or which properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts; nor will Government receive petitions containing complaints relating to the administration of civil or criminal justice, under circumstances which leave other modes of obtaining redress open under the regulations.

The mode and channels through which all ranks of the Military Service should make known any complaint or grievance to superior authority are clearly laid down by the regulations of the service, and are in no respect affected by these rules.

Applications for situations in the gift of local or controlling authorities, or for admission into the public service, will remain unnoticed by Government.

In the case of private persons appeals administrative matters outside the law are not admissible where the person concerned cannot allege that he has been treated unjustly or has sustained any actual loss, but merely claims some pecuniary or other concession as a matter of grace.

Any person having cause of complaint against the proceedings of any civil officer of Government, is, in the first instance, to seek redress from that officer's immediate superior, who, if he declines compliance, is to give the petitioner a written endorsement, or order, setting forth the grounds upon which the request is refused. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with this order, he is at liberty to address the chief local authority, and eventually the superior civil authority,, by whom the chief local officer is controlled, or, in the event of there being no such intermediate controlling authority, Government,

Provided that where the issue turns on a question of fact there shall be only one appeal in respect of the proceedings of any gazetted officer or of a decision in appeal by such an officer.

The preceding rule is not to be interpreted as precluding chief local or controlling authorities from using their discretion regarding the presentation, direct to themselves, of applications and complaints which have not been previously submitted to officers subordinate to them.

Government, however, will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has already applied to the chief local authority and, where such exists, to the controlling authority. The petitions to the chief local and to the controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers to, or orders upon, those petitions in original, or copies of them, must be annexed to all petitions addressed to Government. The copies required by this rule are not required to be certified copies. Petitions by telegraph will in most cases violate this rule and will not generally be answered or attended to.

Petitions to Government from persons in the service of Government relating to any matter affecting their official position will not be entertained unless forwarded through their official superiors.

No appeal is admissible from a person in the service of Government when the action desired by such persons is in the nature of a favour and not of a right or when such person has failed to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply. When a petition of appeal of this nature is received, it will be returned to the petitioner with an endorsement referring him to this rule.

Government will not entertain an appeal from a person in the employment of a local board, municipality a notified area committee, or a sanitary committee in respect of any action or decision on the part of the authority employing him affecting the terms of his employment.

This rule does not apply to the Educational employes of local boards, the terms of whose employment are regulated by the Educational Department.

Government, after passing a final order on appeal made to them, will not notice a second petition on the same subject, unless new matter requiring especial consideration be introduced.

The exercise of especial revisionary powers by Government or any high officer of Government will be restricted to cases where it is necessary to remedy some flagrant irregularity.

When a petition is to be returned as not being drawn up or presented in conformity to the preceding rules, it will be endorsed with a memorandum specifically pointing out which of the rules has been infringed.

THE Maharajah of Mysore leaves Bangalore for Bombay on August 25 to meet H. H. the Yuvaraj on his return from his European tour and thereafter His Highness proceeds to Benares on a pilgrimage.

## SALES BY AUCTION.


BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

As SATURDAY, the 16th instant, is a Public Holiday, there will be NO SALE of horses and carriages, on that day.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo:—

A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of pick axes, cane baskets, galvanized baskets, empty cases and drums, bottles, clock, time pieces, corrugated sheets, cycles, galvanized pipes and fittings, rubber-lined canvas hose, iron parts of engine, empty jars, lamps, glass founts, miscellaneous furniture, lawn movers, iron and steel articles, pumps, hose, powras, and scrapers, W. I. scrap, shafts vent tubes, brass scrap, canvas, lead, leather, rubber, W. I. tanks, W. I. boiler tubes, western pully blocks, iron ghamellas, zinc scrap, bonteak scantlings, kerosine oil tins, etc

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public Auction at Messrs. Gill and Coy.'s godown at Thomas Street, Colaba, and by their order and on account of Messrs. Damjee Hirji and Coy.

84 bales out of 100 full pressed bales good raw ginned Dharwar Cotton, surveyed, in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th August, 1913.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges of either sex (separating injections).
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.


## DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

The Dallas Comedy Company, which at present is having an excellent season in Colombo, will open at the Excelsior Cinematograph on Monday next. Booking has already commenced at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s and if, as we have every reason to believe, the company is to have the same success here as it has enjoyed throughout the East it will; those who intend to see any of the excellent series of plays, which have been billed, should not delay in securing seats. "Baby Mine," a farce, is the opening piece, and it will be followed on Tuesday by Sir James Barrie's famous play "What Every Woman Knows".

Of this performance of the latter play, the *South China Morning Post* has published the following:—

"East is East, West is West" may often be applied to the requirements of playgoers. Some plays which have been great successes in London have not found favour in the East and Far East. But Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" is evidently not one of these. To say that it more than justifies the anticipations of those who know his other works sums up a judgment of the play. It is bright, healthy comedy, with lifelike characterisation and touches of sparkling wit-Barrie at his very best. John Shand, a rough Scotch railway porter, is ambitious, so much so that he attempts to steal certain books in order to acquire the knowledge which he covets. Wyllie, the owner of the house, which John has attempted to rob, a shrewd man of the world, sees a great future for the man who would steal with such an object, and forgives him on condition that he promises to marry his daughter, Maggie, who has proved a failure in the marriage market. John makes his way in the world and, only as a matter of obligation, marries the girl who is really in love with him. She is determined that he shall rise farther and be a politician of influence, a great public man. Aided by her devotion and inspiration, even in the speeches which she rewrites, giving them the distinction and wit which he lacks, he is elected to Parliament and is soon accepted by his Party as one of their leaders. Forgetting how much he owes to his quiet, unassuming little wife, he nearly falls into the trap laid for him by a scheming woman of title, who, by flattering the rough Scotch man endeavours to alienate him from his wife. At a critical moment Maggie again comes to his aid, he realizes her true value and that she has made him what he is, and falls in love with his own wife.

Miss Compton's Maggie was a delightful performance. She played, looked and seemed to feel herself. Barrie's charming heroine. Mr. Dallas, as John Shand, gave a fine performance of a difficult part, difficult because to act it as a mere actor would spoil the author's intentions. The character is more than skin deep, and Mr. Dallas gave it its depth. Mr. Austin's David Wyllie, Maggie's brother, was a sound performance and suggested that the actor hails from Barrie Land. Mr. Alfred Barber and Mr. Robert Ashby were thoroughly in the picture in their Scotch parts, and Mr. Edward Bonfield provided a contrast in his dignified representation of an English politician. Miss May Hallatt and Miss Le Sage, in comparatively minor parts, contributed well, and with evident stage craft, to the success of the evening. To-night the Dallas Company will, in "Baby Mine," have another opportunity of demonstrating their versatility.

## TOLL-GATE KEEPER CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMAND, Aug. 12.

In the case in which Major Chalmers, I. M. S., charged an assistant toll-gate keeper at Sandy Nullah with doing rash and negligent acts, the Deputy Magistrate of Ootacamund to-day acquitted the accused, holding that the case was of a doubtful nature, and gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused.

## CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

it will be interesting to see how the political Indian looks at it. The non-official European view is that if the Government have any money to spend they should give at once for the improvement of the port and transport facilities, and let technical education wait.

### THE LIGHTER SIDE.

The weather during the week has been like the curate's egg, good in parts, and I am sorry to say the good did not predominate. One of the daily papers is runnig a tournament of potted football, six players on each side with two periods of seven and half minutes play. This supplement to serious soccer was inaugurated last year and proved immensely popular, both with players and spectators. This year the entries were almost too numerous to count, and had the weather been propitious we would have had some lively entertainment. The many postponements in the Shield Tournament upset the "Six-a-side" and so far there has been little inducement for the ordinary citizen to attend games played in slush and rain. To-day the sun is shining with unsual geniality, and may-hap those who do not go to the races will see play that will excite rather than amuse them. The races are drawing great crowds. One wonders to see the town so full at this time of the year. The sport was above the average last Saturday, and it promises to be tip-top to-day.

Mr. Arthur George Macpherson, whose histrionic ability was discovered and developed by Mrs. Daniel King, produced at the Opera House on Thursday Bernard Shaw's rather wearisome extravagance "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." There being nothing else on, except the bioscope, everybody in society went to see the play, and those who were candid declared that our amateurs, clever though they undoubtedly are, attempted what was much beyond them. It requires really first class professional acting to make this particular play to go with a swing, but the amateur company was far too ill-balanced to ensure anything like symmetry and rapidity of movement. It was a pity, for our only "Arthur George" took great pains with the rehearsals. The fact may not be hidden that more than half the cast did not understand the motif of the play and their performance lacked intelligence. "The Magistrate" would have been more in the line of this company of amateurs. Mr. Macpherson should try it the next time "he woos the muse."

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

"MARRIED TO A BUSINESS."

The views of Lady Cowdray, whose husband is the head of one of the greatest contracting businesses in the world, and of Lady Alexander, wife of the distinguished actor-manager, both of which have recently been published in London as to be merits or deficiencies of the business man as lover revive in a new aspect a much discussed subject which seems to be as far off as ever from reaching a conclusion. Lady Alexander is inclined to support the dictum of Dr, Overton Brooks, and American philosopher, that the measures of a business man's quality as a lover is in inverse ratio to the magnitude of his business. Lady Cowdray, on the other hand, contends that the affection of a capable man of business, though his preoccupations may restrict him from demonstrating it, is of far more worth to a woman than that of a more loverlike idle man.

LOVERS ONLY WHEN THEY ARE ILL.

A lady who signs herself "Married to a Business," sends the following to the "Daily Mail"

I am sure that every woman must have been very interested to read what Lady Cawdray and Lady Alexander had to say, especially Lady Alexander, because often when I have discussed this question at home I have compared my husband's cold and indifferent ways with the manners of the ideal husband, which Sir George exhibits in such charming perfection on the stage. Hundreds and hundreds of times I have cursed the day when my husband took the step which turned him from a business man with a comfortable salary into a great man of business. I used to go to the station to meet him and all our difficulties belonged to us both together and there was not a little woman in the world happier than I was. Now I have my car, it is true, and as he says everything that I ever wished for. But I have no husband, I am a sort of limited liability, and I am like one of the articles of association. He does not discuss his business with me, and when he does I find it is too big for me to understand. The only time I really feel that he belongs to me is when he has a headche or I have one. Then we are real sweet hearts again. But at other times it is just a sort of placid affection that you could not call love. It is rather nice to be envied by one's friends, but that is not everything. It is a very real grievance as everyone must own. I read hundreds of novels, and every woman writer in her first book has written about this subject. That proves that there must be something in it. Of course I would not change him if I could, and I could not go back to the old life if I wanted to, which I do not, but it will be a really good thing if husbands can be brought to see that however big their businesses may be, their wives are entitled to a share of their devotion. A man will be ashamed to let the men about his office think that he was neglecting his business, but does not seem to trouble if the servants in his home see that he is neglecting his wife. It is all very well for Lady Cowdray to talk, but we women are not satisfied to know that we are loved. We want affection demonstrated. I would give the world if when he comes home he would sometimes give me a good hug instead of a pecking kiss. His head is full of business all the while, and, as I tell him, he brings the worst part of the office home with him and I do not like being what I am, "Married to a Business."


### IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London Established over 35 years.


## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE TWO RUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

A professor of literature, who need not be named save in so far as goes in saying that he has written on the Faust legend and the eternal forms of fiction, argued the other day Gogol's superiority to Turgeniev as a real interpreter of the soul of Russia. The new translation by Mrs. Constance Garnett of Dostoievsky's book "The Idiot," which Mr. Heinemann has just added to his list of Russian novels, sets one wondering again over the old quarrel between the two modes or the two schools in that country. This latest restless Slav embodiment of the lay of the great Fool, the fool of nature, offers indeed an opening were it wanted, in the attempt to decide what Dostoievsky's powerful intervention amounted to. In her preface to "The Brothers Karamazov" the translator showed in brief how the conscious and unconscious elements in his art as aRussian writer were brought to a head Gogol's lead it is clear, affected him from the first. Though he was neither by temperament nor conviction a revolutionist, Dostoievsky was one of a little group of young men who met together to read writers like Fourier; and when, in 1849, he was arrested he was accused of "taking part in conversations against the censorship, of reading a letter from Byelinsky to Gogol, and of knowing of the intention to set up a printing press." We know what came of that episode of literary sedition—Siberia, and the "Letters from a Dead House." The extraordinary thing about Dostoievsky is that, with his temperament, his nervous over-susceptibility, his epilepsy, he was able to adjust himself as he did, for the finer purposes of his expression, to his dire predicament. He did not look upon himself and curse his fate. He never became an incompatible or a revolutionary, and never drifted into Russian melancholia or assumed the airs of a Nejdanov or a Hamlet. And if it be true that Turgeniev uttered himself finally and most congenially in that type of character, and that the Prince, the noble fool, Lyov Nikolayevitch Myshkin, is the confessional character of his fellow-novelist Dostoievsky, then judged on that basis, and by the two books "Virgin Soil" and "The Idiot," we should be tempted to say that, leaving out Gogol, we needed both novelists to complete the revelation they both attempted.

EAST AND WEST.

It is not if they could be assorted, as one might assort the Russian art in music of the composers of "Ivan the Terrible" and "La Khovantchina," and decide that an immemorial folk-tradition worked in the last, and was lost under the cosmopolitan sympathies of the first. The spirit of Russia, working through to its new effect in the commonalty of Europe, needed the imagination of both writers. No doubt Dostoievsky was less aware of Europe; his true range, his orbit, was Russian first and last. He gained his universality by his profound feeliug for human nature. He alone could write out of his bitter and immense experience the Russian "Les Miserables"; for he knew, and in another sense to that in which Lebedyev used it, "the meaning of the word *misere*. A recent leader in the *Times* devoted to "The Idoit" went so far as to suggest that the conception of the title role and main personage, the still, strong character around whom the other people of the story revolve, was due to the Oriental strain that is woven into the Russian fantasy and that was especially marked in Dostoievsky. It is interesting to discover that the same still, strong man, the same type in essence, although not sketched in the lineaments of a Fool, judged by first impressions, exists in other Russian novels, as in the characters of Tolstoy's "Peter" and Turgeniev's "Solomin." It is certainly not a type peculiar to Dostoievsky; it is not even peculiar to Russian fiction. We cannot decide Dostoievsky's relative claim as an exponent of the genius of the race and people on the score of his individualisation of Myshkin. And if we turn to the book at large, of which Myshkin is the psychological pivot, we find the restlessness, the insistence on nervous and direct sensation, which mark Dostoievsky's narrative method carried there to a pitch which is starting and overwhelming. Compared to it, if there be a question of Oriental calm, Turgeniev's "Fathers and Sons," or "Liza," or "Dimitri Rudin," may be hailed as placid and Indian indeed. Recently Rabendranath Tagore in conversation during the intervals of illness, he spoke of "Jean Christophe," and how disconcerting was its effect on his mind. Its sense of struggle, of nervous energies wearing themselves to shreds, with a feverish, irrepressible individualism, seemed to him to declare alike the energy and the spiritual disease of the Western world. The critic who, fresh from that conversation, should turn to the pages of "The Idiot" would only see there another unmistakable record of the same difference between East and West. If it is brought to a contrast in art, it should be seen where the confines of the two worlds touch, as they do in Russia. But one is more conscious of it in "La Khovantchina" and in the Russian music-drama with a folk-tradition behind it than in the Russian novels. And if it be a test of the genuineness of the Slav inspiration, then Turgeniev, with his tinge of Oriental mysticism and the certain sensuous moodiness he showed at times, might be held quite as typical as either Gogol or Dostoievsky.

RABINDRA'S LECTURES.

The lectures at Westminster and elsewhere which Rabindranath Tagore has been delivering, at the instance of the Quest Society, during the summer will appear as a volume, in the early autumn under the title of "Sadhana: The Realisation of Life." There will be eight essays or lectures in all including two which have not yet been heard by an English audience:—1. The relation of the individual to the universe. 2. Soul consciousness. 3. The problem of evil. 4. The problem of self. 5. The realisation of love. 6 The realisation of action. 7. The realisation of beauty. 8. The realisation of the infinite. A second volume of poems, chiefly of Mr. Tagore's earlier songs and lyrics, will probably follow early in the winter season. There is some chance, too, of our seeing a performance of his tragic play, "The King of the Dark Chamber," on the English stage before he returns to India—that is, before the end of the present year. It would seem, to those who have already heard it read by its author, to need a larger stage equipment than his recent poetic play "The Post Office," done by the Irish Players last week; but Mr. Tagore does not, any more than Mr. Poel, believe in elaborate scenery or much stage trapping.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
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The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.
To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
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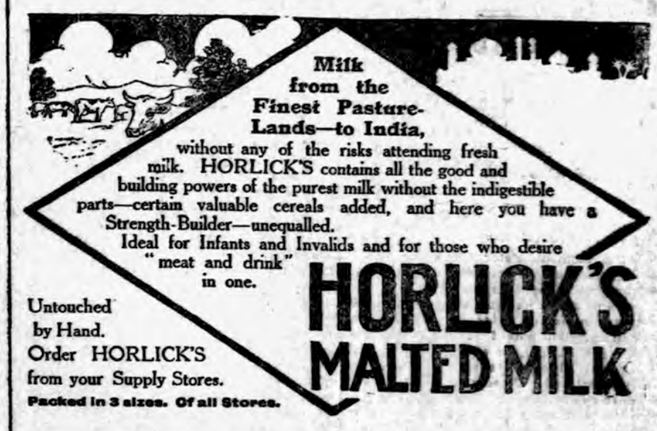
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# NEW SERIAL STORY.

## AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

BY RUBY M. AYRES.

### CHAPTER XIV.

For a moment Peter Constable stood transfixed in the doorway, staring at Robert Fulton with disbelieving eyes.

Fulton, whom he and all the world had imagined miles and miles away in Venice, here in a London hotel! Fulton, who but a week ago had gone away on a protracted honeymoon, back in the West-end! It was impossible! Peter told himself that he must be dreaming!

Fulton had not seen Peter; he was irritably turning the pages of a railway guide; his face was averted.

A sudden movement he made as he flung the book down on the table woke Peter from the trance into which his amazement had toppled him—in panic he turned and made his way back to the room where he had left Betty.

There was only one thought in his mind—only one object: that these two must not meet—must not see each other.

His lean face was very pale when he rejoined her, and he hastily took up her coat and his immaculate silk hat.

"Come along," he said, rather abruptly.

Betty glanced up in amazement; Peter's mouth was set, he would not meet her eyes.

"Is anything the matter?" she asked.

"No—at least, I'm afraid we shall be late if we don't hurry—I'd no idea it was so late."

He thrust half a sovereign into the hand of the astonished waiter, who had reappeared, and made for the door.

Betty followed in bewilderment; she knew that something had happened by the change in Peter's face, but she asked no questions.

Out in the hall Peter slipped a hand through her arm, and almost pulled her to the door. A couple of porters were bringing in the luggage from the big car outside—a tall woman stood just inside the porch giving directions to one of them.

Peter glanced at her, and his heart seemed to stop beating, for it was Fulton's wife, Dora Latrone!

She wore a loose travelling cloak over an expensive frock, and a long veil thrown back from her weary-looking face.

As Peter brushed unceremoniously past her, she called his name in an amazed voice.

"Peter!"

Most of the women of Peter's acquaintance called him by his Christian name; he pulled up short with a sort of desperation.

"By Jove! Who would have thought of meeting you?"

His lips felt dry; the hand with which he met hers shook uncontrollably.

The light eyes of the woman Fulton had married wandered past him to Betty; her thin lips tightened a little.

"Venice was intolerable," she said. "I was glad to leave—and Robert had urgent business in town——"

Betty had moved away, and was walking slowly down the road in the evening sunshine; she could not have heard what had been said.

Peter answered at random; he felt as if he were in the throes of a nightmare; his whole being was strained to snapping point with the desire to get away—yet away—anywhere—anyhow, before Fulton walked out of that room.

"Won't you wait and see Robert?" Dora asked. "He'll be glad to see you—he'll be here in a moment." She glanced back over her shoulders as if looking for her husband.

Peter interrupted, frantically.

"I'm awfully sorry—I can't now. I'm in an awful hurry—I'll look you up one night soon—glad to see you're so well—"

He literally ran down the street after Betty; he hailed a crawling taxi on the look-out for a fare.

"Westminster Abbey—as hard as you can."

He gave the order incoherently; the perspiration stood on his forehead as he dropped into the seat beside the girl.

She did not look at him for some moments then she asked a question rather constrainedly.

"Who was that lady? Didn't she look beautiful?"

"Beautiful!" echoed Peter. He took off his hat and mopped his hot face. "I've never heard her called beautiful, but she's very rich. Her name is Dora Latrone."

"Dora Latrone!" Bettey turned her face slowly and looked at him; there was a startled light in her blue eyes. After a moment she leaned back in the cab as if she were very tired.

"Is she a great friend of yours?" she asked presently.

"No," said Peter. "She's married," he added, jerkily.

"Oh!" Betty hesitated. "I—I thought she looked at you as if—" she broke off.

"As if what?" asked Peter. He was gradually recovering himself, his voice was almost natural again.

"As if she were in love with you," said Betty simply.

Peter laughed rather mirthlessly.

"You flatter me," he said.

His voice sounded artificial; the girl drew a little farther away from him. Peter noticed the almost unconscious shrinking—he moved his seat to the one opposite her.

"Awfully hot, isn't it?" he said, and let down they window with an impatient hand.

When they reached the Abbey they found that the service would not begin for half an hour.

Betty raised grave eyes to Peter's face. "I thought you said we were late," she said.

Peter consulted his watch.

"It's stopped," he said, nonchalantly. They walkey silently up the long path from the road to the dark, cool porch.

An old verger with white hair and a flowing robe held the door for them to enter.

Peter took off his hat; he felt curiously subdued something in the dark, still beauty of the great building took him back to the most vivid memory of his boyhood—his mother's funeral.

It would not be true to say that Peter had ever loved his mother—she had died when he was quite a boy, and in her lifetime she had been little more than a name to him.

But he remembered being taken to the funeral service in a big church hung with black and crowded with mourners.

He remembered the solemn strains of an organ, and the sound of the bearers' feet in the aisle as they carried in her flower-covered coffin.

He could remember, too, standing up on the cushioned seat and asking aloud in his shrill voice, "Is my mother in that box?" and the peremptory way in which he had been hushed.

His poor little butterfly mother! He had heard so many stories about her since—some which he tried hard not to believe!

Betty had drawn unconsciously closer to him; the wonderful grandeurs and vastness of the Abbey awed her. She thought of the little simple village church where she and her aunt had worshipped every Sunday—she had never dreamed that in London there were such magnificent buildings as this.

She followed Peter into a pew half-way up the aisle; she sat down beside him with her hands in their cheap cotton gloves folded tightly in her lap.

There was a choking sensation in her throat; her heart beat fast.

"Oh, it's so beautiful—so beautiful!" she said, in a whisper, meeting Peter's eyes.

Peter nodded; his long legs were cramped for space, and he did not know what to do with his hat, but he felt strangely contented

He could not remember that he had ever been to church since his boyhood, unless it was for a wedding or somebody's funeral; and the thought came to him all at once how much he would like to go with Betty some day to the little ivy-covered church they had passed in that far-away Devonshire village, and share a hymn-book with her and listen to a sermon that was neither intellectual nor interesting, but just homely.

"I suppose I'am an awful fool," he thought, fiercely; and then he realised that everybody was standing up, and that the service had begun.

That evening always remained in Peter's memory as something quite apart and different from anything else he had known.

He listened to Betty's voice joining in the prayers and the hymns, and he tried to find his own place in the prayer-book, but the pages all seemed to stick together till Betty took it and found the place for him.

He knelt beside her with his legs tucked up uncomfortably under him and tried to say some sort of a prayer as the choir filed out to the low, dreamy strains of the organ, but it didn't seem much like a prayer, the thought, helplessly; then he put half a crown in the poor box, and followed Betty out into the cool evening.

"Are you tired" he asked. "Shall we have a cab?"

"I'd rather walk," said Betty, and Peter said, "So, would I."

"We'll go along the Embankment," he added.

They crossed the road and went down the steps.

It was a lovely evening, warm and still; there were many people on the seats—couples mostly, leaning together and talking in whispers.

A girl arm in arm with a tall soldier stared after Peter and his companion curiously.

When they had passed, she turned to the tall soldier eagerly.

"That's Mr. Constable," she said.

The soldier was not interested, but he asked who Mr. Constable might be.

"Who is he?" echoed the girl, rather disdainfully. "Well, he's not anybody much, so far as I know—but he comes to our place a lot; I have heard it said that the missis is sweet on him."

She looked back again, but Peter and the girl beside him had vanished into the evening shadows.

"I hope you won't think it's cheek of me to ask," said Peter, after a moment, "but—haven't you any people, Miss Dean?"

Betty looked up quickly; her thoughts had been far away. "Any people? No, only my aunt—and, of course, she is dead."

"No cousins—or—or anybody?"

"No" She laughed a little. "I suppose you think if I had I should not be here—worrying you?"

"You don't worry me," said Peter, quickly. "And I was not thinking anything of the sort; but—I wanted to know."

"I haven't anybody in the world, so far as I know," said Betty, in rather a hard voice. "My mother died when I was born—my father died when I was about six and—that's all—I'am a very lonely sort of person, you see."

"Poor little girl!" said Peter.

His voice was wonderfully kind and protecting; Betty turned on him almost angrily.

"I wish you wouldn't say that—I hate it. I hate you to be sorry for me. I won't have you sorry for me."

"I'm not sorry for you," said Peter. "Why should I be? I'm—perhaps I am sorry for myself" he added.

She made no comment on that; she hastened her steps.

"Oh," she cried, suddenly, with intense passion, "why doesn't Robert write to me—Why doesn't he write to you—why doesn't the come back? Oh, I'm afraid. I'm so afraid."

They were close to a vacant seat.

Peter drew her down to it; he held her hand in his.

"Afraid of me?" he asked.

"You've no need to be afraid of me.

You're as safe with me as if—as if I were your brother he added with a long breath. "I know I've been an awful rotter but a chap doesn't think—not till its too late. In the Abbey just now—I cant explain what I mean but—but when the parson was reading those prayers—He stammered and stopped and let her hand go.

"I just can't explain," he added

They sat in silence for a moment; the dusk hid their faces from each other.

"It isn't you I'm afraid of," said Betty, presently, with an effort. "It's—it's just the world—everything! It frightens me somehow; I thought everything was going to be so easy and happy for me. That night I came to London—when I met you—I thought all my troubles were at an end; I thought—oh, you know what I thought," she added, forlornly.

Peter pushed his hat back from its correct angle; he was feeling very miserable; he longed to comfort her, but did not know how.

"It will all come right," he said, miserably. "I'm sure it will; you'll be awfully, awfully happy some day."

It was nine o'clock when they got back to Peter's rooms; the landlady had got Betty's supper all ready and was anxiously waiting their return.

Peter would not go in; he bade Betty good-night at the door, but he did not go away; he walked up and down restlessly, on the path outside.

Already in the near future he could see his own explanations of Fulton's absence from London confounded; Fulton had already returned from Venice, any moment he might run across Betty—and then——

"I could kill him—I could kill him," thought Peter, fiercely, as he remembered Betty's constant allusions during the day to the man who had so brutally deceived her.

That evening, in the grand solemnity of the beautiful Abbey, Peter had made so many excellent resolutions, had so fully intended to make a clean breast of everything before he parted from Betty that night; but it had been no use, and he cursed himself now for a coward that he had not done so.

"Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!" groaned poor Peter, as he stood there in the summer night, staring up at the window of his bedroom where Betty would presently be sleeping.

He walked up and down outside the house in miserable indecision. Why not go back now and tell her—why not go back and face her, and deal her the blow with his own hand before another and more cruel one took the opportunity from him?

And Betty, all unconscious of the struggle going on in the quiet street, ate her supper and chatted away to the landlady about her day's excursions.

She told her about the sleepy monkey, and the parrot that called "Hallo, Peter!" and the beautiful windows in Westminster Abbey.

"It seemed, somehow, too beautiful to be real," she added, in an awed voice, and the good woman said "Bless the child!" and wondered no longer that Mr. Constable set such store by her.

When Betty went up to bed later, she wandered round Peter's room, and looked curiously at the pictures and ornaments.

Hitherto she had been too worried and unhappy to take much interest in her surroundings, but, somehow, after to-day, she seemed to know Peter so much better, to understand him so much better.

The sporting pictures amused her very much; the few books Peter had left when he carefully cleared away those he did not wish her to see puzzled her rather, they seemed so much too dry and intellectual for the man to whom they belonged.

There was a handsomely-bound volume of Marcus Aurelius; Betty took it up curiously.

"The Thoughts of an Emperor." A half smile curved her pretty mouth as she read the headline. Peter and the thoughts of an emperor seemed, somehow, an anomaly; she did not guess that Peter had hunted it out of a forgotten cupboard to substitute for the yellow-backs he had so carefully hidden.

She laid it down and walked over to the dressing-table; Peter's shaving-brush stood there beside her own brush and comb, and a razor-strop hung on the looking-glass.

A small drawer in the dressing-table bulged with papers and odds and ends, Betty pulled it open.

A cigarette-case—some loose visitingcards—a broken collar-stud—a box of wax vestas. Betty looked at the muddle with a smile in her eyes. She wondered if Peter would object very much if she tidied it up for him; impulsively she sat down in a chair, and tipped the contents into her lap.

At the bottom of all the medley was a square card delicately printed in gold on a pale mauve background; it looked like an invitation card.

Betty took it out without much curiosity and glanced at the first line, and then—she sat suddenly still, her small face growing peaked and white, her blue eyes staring—staring.

Outside in the night she heard the slow sound of a man's steps on the path below the window; it seemed an enormous sound in the silence; mechanically she found herself counting them.

"One, two, three, four—one, two, three, four——" They seemed to be going to and fro, as if someone were walking up and down in front of the house.

She only heard them subconsciously, as one hears voices in a dream.

Suddenly she slipped from the chair to the ground, till she lay crouched on the woolly rug.

Peter, out in the night, looking up at the lighted window, where, a moment since, he had seen the silhouette of Betty's dainty head on the drawn blind, fancied he heard a stifled moan—a smothered cry—"Oh, God! oh, God!"

For a moment his heart seemed to stop beating—he held his breath to listen more intently, but all was silent, and with dragging steps he walked away through the summer night.

### CHAPTER XV.

Lena Adair was one of the many women who, in a moment of reckless impulse, ruin their whole lives.

She was the only child of gay, spend-thrift parents; she had been brought up on debts and borrowed money and difficulties; when she was only eighteen her father committed suicide, following a reckless speculation on the Exchange.

The horrors of it all left her, a young and inexperienced girl, with an hysterical heart-broken mother, and hardly a shilling in the world.

The luxurious house, which had been run entirely on credit, was sold up, and Lena and her mother moved to a small flat in a dull suburb, where the mother drooped and died before a year had passed.

It was the evening of the funeral, when the girl had gone back to the loneliness of the four small rooms, that she came across a batch of letters from a man who signed his name "Carlton Adair."

From them she gathered that he had had a large share in her father's ruin; she was shrewd enough to see that he had not always acted on the straight; she guessed that there might be money in a threatened exposure.

The day after her mother's funeral, she dressed herself with extra care and went off to blackmail Carlton Adair.

She found in place of the monster she, in her ignorance, had expected, a handsome, cultured man with a charming manner. He laughed at her when she explained her errand, but he laughed in such a manner that Lena fell in love with him.

She knew nothing about him; knew nothing about the shady way in which he had amassed his money; she was an impressionable girl, and she believed she had met her fate.

When Adair proposed she accepted him with joy; an older woman could have told her that it was merely her youth and innocence that appealed to his jaded palate, but Lena was singularly unwordly-wise for the daughter of such parents.

They were married by licence a week after he proposed to her and before the end of their honeymoon the veil of disillusion was torn from her eyes.

She found that beneath his charming exterior the man she had married, was cruel and selfish. He laughed at her passionate outbursts of protestation. When he found he could not bend her to his will he grew tired of her.

At the end of six months they each went their separate ways, and Lena had grown to hate him.

He was rich, but money could not soothe the angry bitterness of her wounded heart. She had dreamed of love and happiness, and she had found—nothing!

"Divorce me if you like," Adair said, easily. "But you won't get a penny if you do."

And then Peter Constable came along—Peter with his boyish charm, and Lena found that after all there was some meagre happiness still to be got out of life.

Peter allowed himself to be annexed without any struggle. He liked Lena and pitied her; she was always well-dressed and pleasant, and it seemed to be the thing for a young unmarried man to trot about with a married woman.

"Peter," Lena said one day, when they had lazed away an afternoon on the river together and Peter was lazily pulling back to Marlow. "If I'd met you four years ago I should have married you."

Peter opened his lazy eyes wide.

"By Jove!" he said caisly. "I believe you would."

She laughed.

"We should have been frightfully poor," she said meditatively, her eyes rather wistful. "But money isn't everything, is it, Peter?"

"N—no," said Peter rather doubtfully.

But he never took her seriously; never imagined for a moment that there was a deep underlying earnestness in her lightly-spoken words. Women had made much of Peter, and conceit had never been one of his vices.

Peter was quite friendly with Carlton Adair; he knew the man through and through, but considered him a "good sort" as men went amongst men; but of course the way he treated Lena was preposterous! Many a time lazy Peter had been roused to something approaching energy by finding Lena in tears at some fresh insult or neglect. But Lena was so often in tears, and Peter got used to it as men do get used to such things, and sometimes even faintly wondered if, after all, there was not something to be said on both sides.

The truth of the mater was that Peter was getting tired of being annexed, though he had not yet admitted it even to himself. Lena had begun to be exacting, and when a woman does that the man feels the hand on the rein and chafes at its restriction. During the days following Betty Dean's arrival in London he hardly thought of Lena, certainly did not miss her in the least, although as a rule he saw her every day.

But Lena missed him; she waited in vain for his step in the hall, his lazy voice asking for her.

In spite of Rodgers, she could not believe that she was really supplanted in Peter's affections; she knew that Rodgers was a scandalmonger and mischief-maker, and for two long days she clung loyally to her belief in Peter.

They had parted in anger; at least. Peter had been ruffled at what she had said; but then, so he had before, scores of times. He would soon get over it if she left him to himself, and come back and ask for forgiveness.

But Peter made no sign—Saturday and Sunday stretched away interminably, and on Monday morning, when Lena woke after a restless night, she made up her mind that she would write to him or see him that day.

She lay in the luxury of her lace-trimmed bed, and looked round the room with unhappy eyes.

Peter was her only friend; she had always been able to count on him never to fail her; he had pulled her out of that terrible slough of despond which always seemed so near at hand waiting to engulf her more times than she could remember; he had—even if unconsciously—given her an interest in life. She *could* not lose him; the mere thought terrified her. She stretched out a white, agitated hand and rang for her maid.

The girl came into the room without knocking. She was French, although she spoke English to perfection. She had a perky, round face and too familiar manner.

"Dress me," said Mrs. Adair, sharply. "I am going out."

Elise raised her brows.

"It is not yet nine," she protested.

Mrs. Adair cut her short.

"Do as you are told."

The girl shrugged her shoulders and proceeded to prepare her mistress's bath.

She disliked Lena as much as Lena disliked her; but they suited one another for the time being. There was no maid in London that could dress hair so well, and perhaps no mistress so generous with her discarded wardrobe. So each suppressed her real feelings and allowed the arrangement to continue until such time as it would suit either of them to change.

Lena was impatient and irritable this morning; she complained that the girl pulled her hair—that she laced her frock too tight.

"Madame is not so slim as she used to be," said Elise, with deliberate malicious intention; whereupon Lena flew into a temper and called her an insolent hussy.

Such scenes were frequent between them, and usually ended amicably; but this morning they both seemed ruffled.

Elise finished Lena's hair in sulky silence; downstairs in the servants' quarters she had heard a piece of gossip from one of the maids which she was dying to repeat, but hardly knew how to introduce the subject. Unconsciously Lena made the way easy for her.

"I am expecting Mr. Constable to lunch; tell Mansted to see that we get some decent food—that mayonnaise last night was disgusting."

A sudden gleam filled Elise's sharp eyes.

"One of the maids was saying just now that she did see Mr. Constable last night—"

"Really! I dare say—he is generally about."

Lena knew perfectly well that Peter's unusually long absence from the house had been commented on amongst the servants she knew how interesting Elise found all her private affairs. She bit her lip now, to hide its angry trembling.

Peter should suffer for this; she would not easily forgive him. Elise went on quietly:—

"Mr. Constable was walking along the Embankment—with a lady."

Lena jerked her head free of the maid's skilful hands with a sudden exasperated gesture.

"How careless you are! That's the second time you've pulled my hair. I'm getting tired of you, Elise."

Elise apologized, but there was the ghost of a smile about her thin mouth. She knew what was the real cause of her mistress's anger.

Lena was longing to ask further about Peter and the lady he had been with; her heart beat fast with jealousy and anger, but she sat in stony silence till her toilet was completed. Then she rose to her feet with a sigh of relief.

"Please have the car ordered. I am going out."

Elise left the room smiling.

It was a beautiful morning. Lena's spirits rose as she was bowled along in the luxirous car; after all she *had* been a little cat to Peter, and he was really very good! If he asked nicely, and seemed really sorry, she would forgive him, and they would have a delightful lunch together and go somewhere afterwards—down the river, or wherever Peter fancied.

She felt almost happy as the car drew up noiselessly outside Peter's rooms.

She did not get out herself; she sent the footman to the door with a message. In some ways Lena was almost absurdly conventional, whereas in others she flew deliberately in the shocked face of Mrs. Grundy. Mrs. Gates herself answered the man's ring. When he asked for Mr. Constable she shook her head.

"Mr. Constable's staying away just now," she said, in some embarrassment. Peter had told her not to give information of his whereabouts if she could help it. "But he came round this morning—for his letters!"

From the car Lena heard the answer; she called out in her shrill voice to know when Peter was expected back.

Mrs. Gates flushed: she was not a good one at subterfuge. She said truthfully that she did not know, as he had taken Miss Dean for a day on the river.

The colour died from Lena's face; her lips folded in a vixenish line; she stared straight in front of her with eyes that no longer saw the glory of the day.

"Drive on," she said, sharply.

The footman scrambled back to his place beside the driver and the car glided smoothly away.

Lena leaned back in her seat, her hands clasped feverishly in her lap.

Who was "Miss Dean"? Rack her brains as she might, she could remember nobody of that name amongst Peter's list of acquaintances. Supposing it were the girl of whom Rodgers had spoken.

And Peter had taken her on the river. Her jealous imagination spared her no details she could picture the punt with its pile of cushions, Peter very boyish-looking in his white flannels and—this woman who had supplanted her.

Fool that she had been to attempt to make any overtures! He cared nothing that he had not seen her for two days—why should she let it worry her?

And yet it did—merciful Heaven, how it did! She felt as it red-hot knives were being turned in her heart. She bit her lip till the blood came.

Another endless day to drag through before she could see him; another twenty-four hours of uncertainty.

She spoke through the tube to the man at the wheel.

"Drive through the Park."

The car turned about.

It was early yet, and there were few people in the Park. A few cars were drawn against the railings; a few people sat on the seats beneath the trees.

Lena glanced at them uninterestedly. She did not know why she had come there at all; she hated the Park—at that moment she hated everybody in the world. She wanted Peter—Peter; her whole starved being cried out for his kind face, his firm hand-clasp.

A woman rose from a chair in the shade as the big car slowly passed; she came eagerly forward.

"Lena! Lena!"

Lena looked round with the vague, polite society smile on her face; then she suddenly flashed into interest.

"Dora!"

The car stopped. The two women clasped hands above the low door.

"Back already! I cant believe it," said Lena amazed. "Why whatever was wrong with Venice—or is it Robert who has disappointed you?"

Dora's pale face flushed.

"Both perhaps" she said, laconically My dear honeymoons are abominations—I ll never have another as long as I live.

She laughed mirthlessly "I am just as glad as he is to get back to London. Really we're quiet beginning to like each other now we're not supposed to be eternally together.

Lena stared.

"Heavens" she ejaculated. Her sharp eyes searched the elder woman's face; with sudden impulse she opened the low door of the car. Get in and tell me all about it she said peremptorily.

(To be continued.)

## EX-SENATOR VARDON.

There was no man whose name was better known or who was more highly respected throughout South Australia than the late Mr. Joseph Vardon, whose position and whose character combined to bring him into prominence. Although by the necessity of his office as president of the Liberal Union he was a political partisan, he had the good-will of everyone, as it was recognised by supporters and antagonists alike that his principles were the outcome of honest conviction, and that in all he did his object was to advance the interests of South Australia and the Commonwealth generally. His father was one of the earliest pioneers of the State, and Mr. Vardon himself was born at Hindmarsh almost exactly 70 years ago, so that he may have been said to have grown up with the community of which he was such a useful and distinguished member, for the first shipload of colonists from England had arrived in Kangaroo Island but seven years before his birth. Mr. Vardon was in Adelaide during the week before his death, and to the casual observer he appeared to be in his normal health, although those who knew him most intimately were aware that the worries inseparable from the presidency of a great political body on the eve of a general election, together with the strenuous nature of the fight through which he had just passed, and the unfortunate dissensions which had arisen out of the contest, had had a depressing influence upon him. He had only just completed a long term of office as a Federal Senator, into the work of which he had thrown himself with accustomed vigor. The duties of the South Australian members of the Commonwealth Parliament have from the beginning told heavily upon the strength of the legislators who have undertaken them, the constant railway travelling to and from Melbourne having apparently been a factor in the case and since the Federation was established a little more than twelve years ago the death roll has included the names of the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Sir Frederick Holder, Mr. J. Hutchison, Sir Richard Baker, the Hon. E. I. Batchelor, all of whom passed away in what should have been the prime of their manhood. Senator Russell also died in harness, and now there has to be added to the list of those who thus sacrificed their lives to their public duties the name of Mr. Vardon, who was as earnest and as conscientious in the transaction of the affairs of State as anyone of those mentioned, and who never spared himself when public affairs needed attention.

## VICTORIAN RAILWAY WAGES

The Premier (Mr. Watt), in reply to Mr. R. McGregor in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday afternoon, said that the Government had decided to increase the railway wages by £70,000 a year, as from July 1 last. Adult porters will commence at 7s. 6d. a day and advance to 8s. as soon as they were qualified in telegraphy or one of the prescribed systems of safelocking. Gatekeepers will get 7s. a day, with free house accommodation, or an allowance of 1s. a day for rent. Adult permanent employees, such as labourers and engine-cleaners, will receive 7s. 6d a day and 8s after twelve months. All adult supernumeraries will be paid 8s. a day. Permanent and supernumary skilled-labourers will receive a minimum of 8s. 6d. Assistant station-masters in the lowest class, certain signalmen, and a limited number of others in receipt of a daily wage, are also to be increased in order to preserve consistency. Camping allowance and outfits will be made to casual labourers having dependents, and casual labourers without dependents will be supplied with camping outfits.

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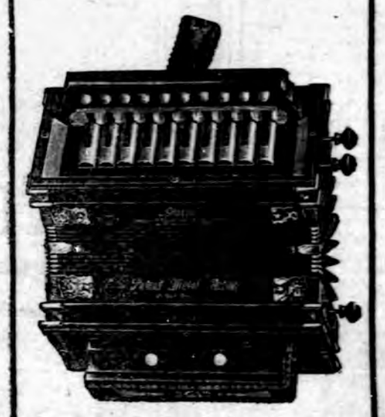

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